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Tower Views

by Clearway

Paris Strike a Political Act

America's Naval Revival

Roumania Watches Axis

¶ **Strike Stricken Paris**—Steel hatted mobile guardsmen patrol the streets of Paris, taxis, crowded to the roofs, add to the din and confusion of innumerable traffic blockades; public utilities stumble along on reserves which threaten to be exhausted at any moment; a working population of, say, 3,000,000 walk, motor, mill about the streets, striving to get to their jobs; called to an emergency session, members of the Chautemps Popular Front Cabinet gesticulate, debate, threaten; Communists holding national congress at Arles, cheer, sing the "Internationale," rejoice in a city's confusion. These are some of the effects of a general strike of 100,000 public servants in Paris. It halts bus and subway, removes from duty street cleaners, sewer workers, water, gas and electric employees—even garbage collectors. The strike is called to protest to the wage economy section of the 1938 budget which would curtail wage raises previously promised to public employees.

* * *

• **Backed** by the Communists in Chautemps' coalition government and in defiance of the Premier's own Radical Socialist Party (which disavows strikes), the strike is the visible evidence of a split in the Popular Front which may force the resignation of Chautemps and demand formation of a new government. • Thus the back drop for the strike scene is a multicolored curtain of political ideologies.

* * *

¶ **After Brussels, What?**—The dismal conclusion of the Brussels conference implied to many critics that the foreign policy of the United States as enunciated in Mr. Roosevelt's Chicago "quarantine" speech, had reached an impasse. But H. B. Elliston, financial editor of the Monitor, sees it in a different light and presents his arguments in this week's Magazine Section. That the conference closed a chapter on international political co-operation is admitted. But that another chapter now opens on the theme of international economic co-operation seems apparent in the announcement that early in 1938 a delegation from the British Board of Trade will arrive in America to negotiate an Anglo-American trade agreement. • Perhaps it may ensue that while the least-favored nations prepare to trade bullets the most-favored nations prepare to trade bread.

* * *

¶ **Joining the Race?**—Behind President Roosevelt's letter to the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, warning that naval budget figures may soon be altered, lies the growing impression that America's foreign policy is destined to emerge from an isolationist cocoon. "World events have caused me great concern," remarks Mr. Roosevelt, and tentatively thereupon commits America to a naval expansion program which may develop into a serious entrance into the world arms race. Implicit in the letter seems to be a prediction that supplemental naval construction may be added to the program for new tonnage already planned for the fiscal year. • It seems apparent that the Administration gives warning that American rights are to be defended.

* * *

¶ **Roumania's Government**—King Carol's surprise decision to make anti-Semitic, pro-Germanic Octavian Goga and his nationalistic cabinet a permanent plug against the seepage from royal support is not being interpreted as an efficient device. While it was at first feared that the selection of the new Prime Minister might find Roumania rotating about the Berlin-Rome axis, it now is recalled that Premier Goga's election promises included a pledge to continue the policy of friendship with France and the Little Entente. • Furthermore, since Goga heads but a comparatively small political group it is believed that the new government is in the precarious position of being subject to defeat in Parliament at any moment it fails to toe the mark.

* * *

¶ **Ever-Argued Granary**—The stilts of Henry Wallace's "ever-normal granary" obviously are not tall enough to prevent critical teeth from reaching beyond the theoretical adjustments envisaged by the Secretary of Agriculture. As the Allied Social Science Association meets in Atlantic City, Joseph S. Davis of Stanford University attacks the plan as basically "a scheme for far-reaching government regulation" extremely costly both to taxpayers and consumers. He charges that it may create more emergencies than it might forestall, that farmers would gain little by increased price stability, lower price levels, and regulation of production and marketing . . . • Except in so far as government subsidies made these concessions possible.

* * *

¶ **Submarine Exploration**—The Associated Press reports that in line with the intention of establishing regular airplane service between Russia and the United States over the Pole, Soviet authorities now discuss the possibilities of sending a submarine expedition on a cruise of exploration under the polar ice. • Russia continues its efforts to peek over the top of the world.

Dublin Starts Regime Under New Constitution

Some Ties With Britain Kept—Freedom Exercised in Internal Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Dec. 29—Today a new Constitution comes into operation in Ireland, a country which claims to have one of the longest records of continual civilization of any country in the world and which was "free when England was under the yoke of the invading Romans."

England and her King might now be a million miles away from Ireland for all the mention they get in the new charter, whose chief architect is Eamon de Valera. Nevertheless Mr. de Valera has not really completely cut his country adrift from the British Commonwealth of Nations. He has not in so many words declared it a republic, but rather "a sovereign, independent, democratic state" and the framework of the Constitution provides the opportunity for co-operation with England in external affairs.

Moreover, no constitution can alter the fact that Ireland is not a million miles away from England but only just over the channel. The ties of language, sport, art, literature and friendship between the two peoples are as strong today as they were yesterday. And no doubt Irishmen, of whatever political creed, are glad they are still accorded the privileges of British citizenship throughout the world.

They will not in the future feel themselves foreigners or have to show their passports anywhere in the great expanse of the British Empire. They are still as free as Welshmen, Scotsmen, Canadians, South Africans, Australians and the other people of the British Commonwealth of Nations to seek jobs over one fifth of the globe.

Framed for United Ireland

Some people protest that the southern Irish are thus both having their cake and eating it. Other observers are prepared to smile on this feat of dietary reintegration in the hope that it will satisfy Irish pride and facilitate a move toward better Anglo-Irish relations.

Perhaps the most remarkable part of the new Constitution is that it has been framed for a united Ireland, "the whole of Ireland, its islands, and the territorial seas." But Protestant northern Ireland retains many reasons for refusing to unite with the Roman Catholic counties which have comprised the Irish Free State.

The partition question is one of the reasons why Mr. de Valera insists that his people's drive for freedom must not end today with the coming into force of the new Constitution. Unity of the North with the South continues as his objective.

Sovereign Rights Affirmed

The essence of the Irish revolt against British sovereignty is expressed in Article 1 of the Constitution which declares that:

The Irish nation hereby affirms its inalienable, incontestable and sovereign right to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions.

The name of the state is changed from the Irish Free State to Eire, the national flag is the tricolor of green, white and orange and the Irish language is the first official language with English as the second official language.

The League of Nations had already been officially notified by the Irish Free State of its change of name to Eire—pronounced Air-e (h). The difficulties over the name illustrate the type of problem that the Green Isle faces with its new political regime.

The name change was announced as effective from Jan. 1, 1938. The

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Keystone

Eamon de Valera

Won Campaign for New Constitution for Irish Free State (Now Eire)

Quebec Raises Minimum Wages; Extends System

MONTREAL, Dec. 29 (CP)—The Province of Quebec Fair Wage Board issued an order yesterday providing for wage increases for workers whose pay now is below minimum standards in specific categories, and a 5 to 10 per cent advance in minimums now legally fixed.

The board action affected nearly 80 per cent of the Province's 670,000 workers, including 155,000 women.

The announcement said that the new order covered every worker in the Province in any industrial or commercial establishment; office workers, clerks, clinical assistants, nurses, workers classified as "domestic" in commercial establishments, such as cooks, waiters, chambermaids, elevator operators, male and female teachers, employees of theaters or places of entertainment.

It included also "any day laborer working at any work whatsoever, manual or otherwise, and for whom no provision has been made in the present ordinance."

Wage minimums previously set under the defunct women's minimum wage board were extended to male workers, sole exceptions being domestic servants privately employed, agricultural workers, colonists and workers already covered by collective labor agreements under the act respecting workmen's wages.

Time and a half must be given employees who work less than 30 hours a week. The "minimum hour" regulation was designed to prevent abuses whereby employees might be employed "on speculation" and retained only for brief periods. It also provided that an employee called to work, and working less than a regular day, must be paid for at least four hours.

The total amount of the contemplated increases is $26,000,000, or about 5 per cent of Quebec's total wage bill, according to C. H. Cheasley, member of the board. He said that for workers now benefiting by legally-established wage rates the increase will be comparatively small but that for many others it would be much larger. He believed in some cases it might mean a rise of as much as 30 per cent.

Objections, remarks or suggestions from employers or employees will be considered by the board, it was announced, with a view to modification or suspension of the order.

Parisians Walk As Strike Hits Subway System

Chautemps Seeks to End Walkout of Public Service Workers

Buses Tied Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 29—Premier Camille Chautemps today has thrown his entire authority and his talent for conciliation into intensive efforts to end the strike of public service workers which has completely tied up transportation in the French capital.

Declaring that the Government "will make sure that work is resumed and order maintained in the face of all resistance," Premier Chautemps prepared to call on the army if necessary to break the strike.

When a delegation of strikers appeared at the Premier's office this morning, M. Chautemps refused to see them "until they had gone back to work." He affirmed that "grave social disorder which was deliberately provoked finds no excuse in any legitimate stand."

In Paris, all workers walked to work this morning except the few who were able to find taxis. For the strike was complete for buses and underground railways. Rubbish remained uncollected on sidewalks, even in smart shopping districts. The Elysée Palace itself, which is the French White House, was not spared this indignity.

Water, gas and electricity services, however, have not been interrupted though the personnel in these municipal plants is somewhat below normal. In all, about 100,000 city employees are estimated to be on strike.

More Wages Asked

The reason for the strike is the decision of the Paris municipal council, allotting city workers only 50 francs a month as an automatic wage increase to compensate for higher costs of living. Unions protested that they must receive the same pay increase which was granted to government employees, namely, 100 francs. Living costs are estimated to have risen 40 per cent in France in the past 18 months.

The key to the strike appears to be solidarity with the truck drivers who went on strike last week. All transport unions are protesting vigorously against the Government's action in allowing army trucks and truck drivers to be used to deliver food and other perishables in the capital.

The utility strike, moreover, comes at a time when the Premier is endeavoring to end a series of other strikes in industrial regions outside Paris—Paris truck drivers, employees of the Goodrich rubber factory and several airplane plants, nationally operated, have been out for the past several weeks.

Strategic Points Guarded

At an emergency meeting of the Cabinet yesterday evening a plan for preserving order was decided upon. Groups of mobile guards are on watch at strategic points throughout Paris and reinforcements have been called in from the provinces.

The Government also has outlined a plan for running the water, gas and electricity services with army technicians in case of need. But this is not expected to be necessary as the striking unions have disclaimed any desire to disrupt these vital services.

The chief cabinet leaders conferred almost constantly today and called in representatives of all parties concerned in the strikes.

Farms: Freedom or Regimentation?

Farm Economists Stress Rise in Profits as Food Costs Drop

Optimistic View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Year-end summaries of the Department of Agriculture, available in the current issue of the department's monthly, "The Agricultural Situation," reveal the same realistic approach to the general economic problem which was shown in the earlier—and widely noticed—report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

These farm economists point out that farm income and purchasing power are progressively higher, despite the decline in food prices—which itself has a helpful effect on buying power of the non-farming community—and that the business recession appears to be a temporary phase.

"The current decline in industrial activity is a common phenomenon of any major business cycle," says the summary. "It characterizes a period when business sentiment becomes less optimistic, security prices decline, business men postpone extensive commitments, and general uncertainty leads to hesitant buying by potential consumers of many products.

Current Recession

"Analysis of basic factors affecting the demand for farm products indicates the current recession is a temporary interruption of a longer-time upward trend. Business debts are low, credit is cheap and plentiful, banking resources are not strained, there has been no building boom, there has been an absence of violent speculation of the type which frequently precedes the end of a major business upswing."

Moreover, according to the department, overseas prospects are good: "It appears that the volume of American agricultural exports will increase during the first part of 1938 to make up foreign shortages in commodities which are in larger supply in the United States. But these products will move at lower average prices than in 1937. During the past year there have been reductions in foreign import duties and charges, and in several countries a relaxing of quantitative con-

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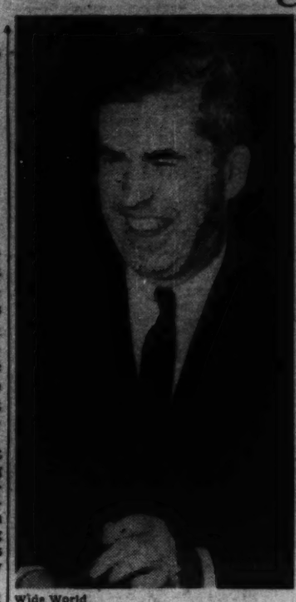

Wide World

Henry A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

'Normal Granary' Plan of Wallace Is Assailed as Dictatorial

Deflation Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 29—The "ever normal" granary plan of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, contains every evidence of leading to dictatorial regimentation of agriculture, in the opinion of Joseph S. Davis, director of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, and is "essentially a scheme for far-reaching government regulation of farm production and marketing at greater expense to taxpayers and probably to consumers."

"It would probably create more emergencies than it would forestall," Mr. Davis declared in an address before the American Farm Economic Association here yesterday. "Farmers would probably be helped little by increased price stability, by a lower level of prices than would otherwise prevail and by regulation of their production and marketing except as these were rendered palatable by Government subsidies."

Mr. Davis's address was one of a series of talks by nationally-known men at meetings of a group of 11 learned societies forming the Allied Social Science Associations. Among the other speakers was Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, economist of Harvard University and president of the American Economic Association, who spoke at a joint session of the association which he heads and the American Statistical Association. Dr. Sprague advocated deflation all along the line, with a general reduction in prices to expand demand

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U.S. and Arms: President Acts On Naval Plans

Tentative Proposal Seen as Test of American Attitude

Present Program

Roosevelt Fails to Name Japan in Expressing 'Grave Concern'

Events carried the issue of a fresh spurt to the world arms race closer to the point of decision today. President Roosevelt submitted to Congress, to the American people and in effect to Japan the suggestion that the United States might adopt a special naval expansion program in the near future.

The tone of his letter to a House Committee carried the implication that he is seeking to discern what the American people think of such a project, and whether Japan will modify its secret naval building program to avert a new building contest.

At Tokyo, the Japanese navy launched a new aircraft tender, the Soryu, of 10,000 tons and speed of 30 knots, armed with 12 anti-aircraft guns of 12.7 millimeter bore.

In Great Britain, the work of protecting the civil population against air raids by public shelters, evacuation plans, gas masks and home shelter devices is being speeded by co-ordinating machinery and special national arrangements to finance the outlay in co-operation with the localities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—President Roosevelt tentatively committed the United States to a new naval expansion program and serious entrance into the world arms race yesterday.

Citing "world events" which "have caused me grave concern" as the reason, he drafted a letter to the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, informing him that pending naval budget figures now before that committee may be enlarged.

The committee now has before it a naval budget of $564,406,461, which contemplates the commencement of construction during the coming year on two battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers and six submarines. The President's letter indicates that the probable form of further action will be a supplemental construction program, adding to this list of new constructions to be laid down during the fiscal year.

Intended reference of the move to any particular foreign nation was disclaimed by the President, both in his letter to Representative Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, the House Appropriations chairman, and in discussing the matter with the press subsequently. This is, of course, diplomatic politeness, as it is perfectly clear to all observers, and is privately conceded in State Department circles, that naval expansion is the answer to the conditions which the Panay incident disclosed in the Far East, and is intended specifically to back up Secretary of State Cordell Hull's final warning to Japan in closing that incident that the rights and interests of Americans in China must be respected in the future.

Move Is Tentative

The tentative character of the move is another element of diplomatic strategy. President Roosevelt has technically left the door open for withdrawal from the rearmament move. All he actually has done to date is to ask Mr. Taylor to inform his colleagues on the subcommittee on naval appropriations that "it is possible that I may send supplementary estimates for commencing construction on a number of shins additional to the above program."

In theory, at least, this leaves the door open for Japan to make its friendship for the United States so plainly evident that the tentative naval program would be unnecessary. And it provides a chance to test out the proposal with American public opinion.

A secret Japanese naval building program was the most important single argument used by naval circles for pressing the expansion program as far as the White House. If Japan were anxious to avoid a naval race with the United States it has an opportunity now to disclose the true extent of its new naval construction and perhaps even propose some new naval settlement with the United States. Current Japanese naval construction is believed in American naval circles to include three 46,000-ton super-battleships.

Roosevelt's Position

In the absence of any such pacific move from Japan in the near future it is taken for granted here that the President will formally propose naval expansion. And having made his first move in tentative form will be in all the better position to justify it to the American public, for he will be able to refer to his original hesitation as evidence of his reluctance, and to the failure of other nations to take advantage of this hesitation as further reason why the United States must at last join the arms race vigorously.

The whole American rearmament situation is left by the President's announcement in an exceedingly indefinite form. At his press conference he indicated that he had not made up his mind yet whether the army would receive some special at-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Molecules in Breath of Air Counted as 40 Sextillions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29—Figures to stagger even the most extravagant politician were handled like so many pies at a country pie-eating contest here today as the 101st meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science heard Dr. Charles Hire of Murray State Teachers College, Kentucky, explain how he used high-speed photography in combination with an Einstein formula to count molecules in liquids.

A thimbleful of water he found to contain roughly 40,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 molecules. A good deep breath of air he said has approximately the same number.

While molecules are many times larger than atoms, it will be remembered they are too small to be visible under powerful microscopes. But Dr. Hire finds they can be observed indirectly by microscopic examination of particles of sediment darting hither and yon in most disorderly fashion through liquids, some fast and some slow, some up and some down, some east and some west—without any regularity as to speed or direction.

'Bombardment' Noted

Such movement is termed Brownian motion, first observed by Robert Brown, botanist, while examining pollen grains. But the same jiggling can be noted in silt particles and cannot possibly be laid to locomotion by living organisms.

It has been fairly well established that the motion is caused by bombardment of such tiny particles by molecules in the surrounding fluid. This explanation is given mathematically in the molecular-kinetic theory of matter which explains that molecules are in a continual state of agitation, even in the densest solids.

Air molecules, for instance, jiggle about with an average speed of about one-third of a mile a second, though some are moving more slowly than others. A considerable number have been clocked at a mile a second. Peak speed is even greater. The higher the temperature of a substance, the greater the average speed of the molecules.

Einstein Formula

Dr. Albert Einstein figured out a formula by which one can calculate how far particles of a known size will move in some specified time if one knows the temperature of the surrounding liquid, its viscosity, and the number of molecules in a given volume of the liquid. The same formula was used by Dr. Hire to calculate the number of molecules, by measuring the distance over which particles moved in a specified time.

Measurements were made with motion picture photographs taken by a camera whose lens was a high-power compound microscope and whose light was gained from an electric spark instead of daylight. The teeth of a rapidly rotating buzz saw are just as distinct when photographed with an electric spark as they would be if snapped while standing still.

As for the number of molecules counted in common liquids and gases, Dr. Hire remarks, "they are almost beyond comprehension." Comparisons are the only recourse. for a hundred million molecules of air side by side would only stretch out about an inch according to conservative computations while a cubic inch contains more than 43×10^{19} molecules. Even in a vacuum it would be hard to reduce the number much below 4,300,000,000,000,000,000,000.

Comparing such figures with the proverbial ne plus ultra of thickness expressed in the saying "as thick as the hair on a dog's back" it is found that if each molecule in a thimbleful of water were to turn into dog hair, there would be enough hairs for seven million-trillion pelts. If the pelts were then sewed to-

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In the Boston Section:

Governor Cross weighs Grand Jury action in Merritt Parkway land takings.

Watt deplores multi-state unemployment compensation system.

Dr. Chaffee of Harvard revolutionizes vacuum tube design methods.

Mayor approves Milford-Boston bus line.

and News From All New England in the

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Roper Postpones Japanese Trade; War Exports Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—The effects on American economy of war in the Far East and threats of war elsewhere in the world are disclosed in two somewhat conflicting developments today.

On the one hand preliminary unofficial summaries of America's foreign trade during 1937 show an increasing proportion of war exports which made up for decline in exports of peaceful character.

On the other hand the unofficial public boycott of Japanese goods which appears to be spreading was countered by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, who declared that he knew of no general boycott policy and "would continue to develop proper trade relations and maintain them" with Japan.

Exact figures on foreign trade are not yet compiled, but it is estimated that the favorable balance for 1937 would be about $200,000,000 or about $165,000,000 more than last year. That war business is responsible for much of the gain is suggested by experts of the Commerce Department who say that agricultural exports have fallen off during the year, but that increased exports of aircraft, iron, steel, copper, scrap metals and automobiles have been "enormous" and that gasoline sales have been "holding up well."

During November there was a generally downward tendency in exports, but such war supplies as aircraft, automobiles and heavy metals showed a distinct upward movement against the trend, it is said.

Regardless of these counteracting war orders, total November exports were lower than October exports $314,682,000 as against $332,879,000. But the reduced November figure was still well above the November, 1936, figure of $226,364,000.

What the extent of the popular boycott against Japanese goods is as yet cannot be determined even approximately. But whatever it is, Secretary Roper indicated that it has no official counterpart or expression in his department.

Economics in the News

Silver Buying—Proclamation of a Fixed Price for Domestic Miners Expires This Year—A Handsome Handout

By H. B. E.

Economic planning under government auspices is one of those nice sounding phrases which have taken the harshness out of the old-fashioned pork-barrel. Look at silver buying, for instance. When the President decided to buy the entire output of American silver mines at a fixed price, the decision was hailed as a "reform,"—part and parcel of monetary planning. But there are few people who do not now see the measure as a political sop to the "Silver West."

The sop is of sizable dimensions. Domestic miners are getting a fixed price of 77.57 cents an ounce, though the market price is less than 45 cents. The subsidy dates from December, 1933. I have reread the files for some of the arguments used to warrant it. They refer to the need for "broadening the base of the currency." This was a plausible excuse to offer to people who had been asleep for 40 years. For it was the Bryan cry of 1896, a cry that electrified the West even to a generation then unborn.

Then and now! In 1896, gold in the Treasury amounted to a bare $80,000,000. It may or may not have been too slim a "cross" on which to "crucify mankind," as the "Great Commoner" put it. It may or may not have been necessary to eke it out with silver. In 1933, however, America was not short of gold. In fact, the grumble of the rest of the world was that she had too much. There was over $7,750,000,000 in either treasury or federal reserve vaults.

* * *

This gold has continued to pile up into a vast hoard of $12,750,000,000. The hoard itself in due course has become a problem—a dual problem. First, there was the problem space. This has been obviated to some extent by building an expensive "hole in the ground" out on a Kentucky hillside. The second problem was the possible inflationary effects of the gold supply. Preventive action was undertaken by the authorities 12 months ago. They "sterilized" new gold supplies, and this fund now amounts to $1,230,000,000. The act of sterilization showed, of course, that even the authorities felt that the United States had too much gold.

Did they at the same time stop buying silver with which "to broaden the base of the currency"? Not at all. The fancy price still spurred domestic miners to dig all they could out of the ground. Moreover, the Treasury continued to buy silver abroad. For foreign buying was authorized under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 in this campaign to broaden the base of the currency.

The Journal of Commerce calls that act the "greatest economic folly committed by the present administration." Well it might, since the area of subsidies is thereby broadened to include foreigners. Moreover, these unnecessary purchases in due course produced a problem of space. So another "hole in the ground" is being erected, this time at West Point, N. Y., to solve it.

* * *

At the end of this year this silver subsidy to domestic miners comes to an end. For it was promised for four years only. No doubt the President by this time has decided whether he will renew it, and, in the event of renewal, on what terms. That he has never taken any pride in the silver policy seems to have been indicated during the last election campaign when he refrained from even mentioning the subject, let alone claiming any credit for it, in a speech at silver-minded Denver. But the "Silver West" appears to feel that the handout will be continued. If it is, the country will have an object lesson in economic planning under Democratic auspices.

Planning in such circumstances simply becomes a caucus race. You may ask, as Alice did, in "Alice in Wonderland": "What is a caucus race?" Well, the Dodo explained it by trying it out and the result, he said, was that "everybody has won, and all must have prizes." Economic planning in a democratic society is apt to degenerate into a general dishing out of prizes at the expense of the consumer.

Is Tradition Getting Another Poke? Page Allred, Garner and Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Gov. James V. Allred of Texas is in town, and according to well-informed citizens of the Lone Star State, he is here to sound-out Vice-President Garner on his attitude toward a third term.

[Confidential note to headline-writer (or reader!) don't put a big head on this story or take it too sensationally. Read on.]

The third-term, however, is not for President Roosevelt, it is for James V. Allred, a strong New Dealer. According to the same Texan authorities, no Texas Governor has ever had a third term. There is a tradition against it, just as there is with the Presidency.

But Governor Allred is reported to be seriously interested in the idea of running again. He knows that his success will be gauged largely by the attitude of the silent fisherman of Uvalde, who also presides over the United States Senate. And so he is in Washington on an exploration trip.

But the Texan question is interestingly parallel with the national problem. If Vice-President Garner's decision is important about the governorship, it also is not to be ignored concerning the Presidency. And if "Cactus Jack" says "yes" to the shattering of an iron-clad tradition in Texas, will he also say "yes" to the national issue? If he does, the consequences may be really momentous. And so observers are watching the outcome of this dicker over the miniature issue, and wondering. . . .

P. S.: Governor Allred lunched with President Roosevelt at the White House desk today. Tray luncheons, and probably Rio Grande grapefruit, which need no sugar.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Beginning Jan. 3 and continuing for three months on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, "A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'" will appear in The Christian Science Monitor.

This "diary" contains the observations, experiences and reflections of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character drawn from authentic sources by Adelaide Stedman—an absorbing story of pre-Revolutionary days.

University Teaches Languages on Radio

Ohio State University's station, WOSU, now gives courses in French and Spanish over the air as a result of its conviction the growing popularity of radio programs from abroad has created a public demand for knowledge of modern foreign languages.

Walter E. Meiden, of the university's department of Romance languages, reported that 360 listener-students are "enrolled" in the advanced French class while 485 are enrolled in the Spanish class. Based on past experience, it is expected at least a fourth of these students will pass with better than average marks. Mr. Meiden said the geography, history and cultural background of the countries speaking the language is the most stimulating medium for teaching that language. The first radiocast, he said, is the most important one, for it largely determines whether or not students will stay with the course.

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Radio Comment

Good Advertisers

Despite the view held by some publishers regarding the advertising competition of radio, the radio industry, Philco claims, is one of the nation's largest buyers of newspaper advertising. This includes advertising in newspapers and magazines by set manufacturers, the radiocasters and sponsored program advertising.

According to American Newspaper Publishers Association figures, radio is the fourth largest newspaper customer, with automobiles heading the list. The radio industry, averaged, ranked sixth over the whole publishing field among those purchasing more than $50,000 space through the year.

Seven radio makers spent more than $5,000,000 in all publishing fields, with over three-fifths of that assigned to newspapers. Philco, which claimed to be the leader in advertising expenditure, spent more than the publishers themselves.

Radio Control Seen

A move to compel newspapers owning radio stations to divest themselves of ownership or control is said to be on the way once again. President Roosevelt, says Motion Picture Daily, is said to be considering the advisability of legislation to this effect.

Frank McNinch, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and appointed by the President to "clean up" the commission's house, is said to be in favor of separation. He began a study of the problem recently.

About 200 out of the 700 licensed stations are owned by newspapers. An analysis of newspaper ownership of stations made by Dr. Irwin Stewart, formerly of the F. C. C., showed that in 113 cities all local stations are under newspaper control.

Senator Wallace White of Maine has crystallized the feeling for separation by the statement that it is "the belief of many that it is not sound public policy to give to a single agency the present two means of reaching the ears of the American public."

Radio Brevities

A touch-tuning model radio set equipped with braille symbols for the blind has been developed by the General Electric Company. Helen Keller presented the first model to the American Foundation for the Blind in New York City. The touch-tuning feature consists of a series of keys on each of which appears in braille the station call letters. When pressed the set automatically tunes to the desired stations.

Shakespeare's "Othello" was televised in London for the first time recently in what was agreed a very successful transmission. Viewers observed also that it was curious how quickly one adapted oneself to watching the little 12-inch screen. The ear, they found, does not rebel at the man-sized voice accompaniment to the tiny picture.

A short course in radiocast engineering, said to be the first of its kind, will be offered by Ohio State University from Feb. 7-18, at Columbus. Lecturers will include prominent engineers from the set-manufacturing industry, the radiocasting industry, the Bureau of Standards and the aviation industry.

A. D. H.

Nine More States Legislate Against Hasty Marriages

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Nine more states in 1937 enacted or revised laws designed to prevent hasty marriages, the Council of State Governments reported today.

Twenty-six states now have laws requiring waiting periods between marriage license applications and wedding ceremonies. Delaware has the shortest, 24 hours, and Wisconsin the longest, 10 days.

The council's survey showed two states require a two-day wait; eight states and the District of Columbia, three days; 14 states, five days.

Nine states which acted this year were Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The council said several of the nation's best known "Gretna Greens" were eliminated by new laws in Maryland, West Virginia and Illinois. But California, Mississippi, Ohio and other states which had rigid statutes learned that impatient couples found accommodations for quick weddings in neighboring states.

Alabama, North Dakota and Wyoming in 1937 passed laws requiring prospective bridegrooms to submit to physical examination and Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oregon and Wisconsin made this a requirement for both man and woman. The New Hampshire law becomes effective Oct. 31, 1938, and the Oregon measure is subject to a referendum in 1938. Ten states now require one or both parties to a marriage contract to submit to such examination.

Fund to Save N. C. Church Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, N. C.—Plans are being made to restore historic St. Thomas Church here and make it a national shrine. It is said to be the oldest church building remaining in North Carolina, dating back to 1734, and it is located in the oldest town of North Carolina, Bath having been founded in 1705.

Mrs. Marion Butler, wife of a former United States Senator, is directing a drive for around $50,000 to restore the old edifice. It is Mrs. Butler's hope to open a small museum near the church.

She also hopes to purchase the old Marsh house, built in 1744, as a rectory and restore it to its old beauty. The old brick chimney at this home is 17 feet broad and four feet thick, with windows in it which opened on closets.

Trees Kept For Navy

Forest control dates back to colonial times when the British Crown reserved trees in this country for use by the Royal Navy.

Dublin Regime Under New Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

word Ireland, it was provided, should be used for Eire in the English language. There has been some speculation in London as to how the British Government and the Northern Ireland Government would react to the use by the Dublin regime of the word Ireland to describe the 26 counties of the South of Ireland, to the exclusion of the counties of the North.

Uncertainty on Changed Name

In informed circles in London there still is some uncertainty about the situation. The procedure at Geneva is that a change of name of a country is made known to the League and is accepted if there are no objections. This happened when Persia became Iran.

It is not thought that the British Government will make any formal protest at Geneva about the use of the word Ireland for the territory which has hitherto been the Irish Free State, but it is pointed out that it can hardly be accepted as correct while the six northern counties are not under Dublin rule.

For Northern Ireland absents itself from "re-integration" for more reasons than the religious difference between the two areas. It holds fast to its economic ties with England which the De Valera Government has in many ways sought to sever. Ulster moreover regards itself as distinctly "loyal" and it is said that the northern counties under no circumstances would accept an organic law which—as does the Eire Constitution—omits all reference of allegiance to the British Crown.

In the Ulster House of Commons recently it was announced on behalf of the Government that the question of a new name for northern Ireland had been under discussion but no Cabinet decision had been taken.

If northern Ireland wanted to protest at Geneva against the Free State adopting the name Ireland, presumably she would have to get the British Government to do so as she has no representative there of her own.

Not a Radical Document

In internal affairs, Mr. de Valera's Constitution is in many ways a conservative rather than a radical document. It restores more than it destroys. In place of the Governor General, who was the representative of the British Crown, there is to be the President of Eire, with a salary of £5000 and £10,000 for expenses. He is to be elected by direct vote of the people.

Mr. de Valera would like to have the election of the President a matter above party politics. But he is anxious lest it eventually should be made a party issue as the referendum on the Constitution was despite his appeal that it should not be.

The presidential election is held up by the bill determining the system of election for the new Senate which has proved one of the most difficult measures the Dail has had to handle.

The old Senate was abolished by Mr. de Valera. According to the Constitution in its new form it is to be composed of 60 members, of whom 11 are to be nominated and 49 elected—43 of them on a vocational basis.

Premiership Established

The office which Mr. de Valera holds, President of the Executive Council, is to be called that of Prime Minister.

The President is to appoint the Prime Minister and also summon and dissolve the parliament, Dail Eireann. He is also to sign all bills and have supreme control of the defense forces.

The Constitution provides that a majority of members of the Senate and not less than one third of the members of the Dail may by a joint petition to the President requesting him to refuse to sign a bill on the ground that it contains a proposal of such national importance that the will of the people ought to be ascertained. In that event provision is made for a referendum.

Article 31 provides for a new body known as a Council of State to aid and counsel him. It is to consist of prominent ex-officio persons in the administration of the country and others elected by the President.

The Constitution guarantees the right of free expression of opinion, adding, "The education of the public opinion, being, however, a matter of such grave import to the common good, the State shall endeavor to ensure that organs of public opinion, such as radio, the press, the cinema, while preserving their rightful liberty of expression, shall not be used to undermine public order or morality or the authority of the State."

Various Sects Recognized

With regard to religion the Constitution says, "The State recognizes the special position of the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church as the guardian of the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens.

"The State also recognizes the Church of Ireland, the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Religious Society of Friends in Ireland, as well as the Jewish congregations and the other religious denominations existing in Ireland at the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution."

The Constitution was accepted by a majority of the people of the Irish Free State in a plebiscite held last July in conjunction with the General Election. The majority in favor was 158,160—the voting being 685,105 for, 526,945 against.

James A. Whelan

Constitution Stamp Signalizes Start of New System

Eire Is Seen Seated With Her Right Hand Resting on a Harp, Symbol of Gaelic Culture. The Wording on the Book Means "In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity." Incorporation of the Arms of the Four Provinces, Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connacht, Signified That the New Constitution Is Designed for All of Ireland

De Valera Outlines Aims

By Eamon de Valera

President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, who today becomes Prime Minister of Eire under the new Constitution

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Copyright 1937 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Dublin, Dec. 29

The coming into operation of the Constitution which the Irish people by a free vote have given to themselves marks a great moment in the history of Ireland.

The new Constitution enshrines in a national code the philosophy of life which has given its special character to our people for one thousand five hundred years.

It embodies the full conception of political freedom within the area over which the National Government and the National Parliament exercise control.

It lays the foundation for the complete unity of Ireland, political and territorial.

It makes it easier for the Irish people to co-operate with the people of the neighboring island in matters of importance to the two countries, and in the social principles which it lays down for the guidance of the National Parliament it seeks to ensure the development of a truly democratic and Christian state.

Laws Are Sought To Control N. Y. Tenement Rents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Enactment of rent control laws for the protection of tenement dwellers will be asked at the 1938 session of the New York State Legislature, the City Wide Tenants Council announced today. Proposed regulations are similar to those drawn up during the post-war housing shortage here.

Heinz Norden, executive secretary of the council, stressed that vacancies were being taken up so rapidly that rent control laws would have to be undertaken as an emergency measure to ward off the threat of exorbitant increases.

"During 1936 there was only one new apartment built for every six new families," he said. "We are building one new apartment for each 10 built in 1927. Even the Real Estate Board says that houses were 95 per cent full in September."

Mr. Norden said the council represented organizations having a membership of 25,000 tenants, and that it would press the proposed bill as soon as the Legislature convened on Jan. 5. Legal counsel for the organization already has undertaken plans for the regulations, he declared.

"Records show that vacancies in low-rental areas average less than 2 per cent," he continued. "Seven out of the eight vacancies that existed in March disappeared by November.

"Real estate men call this a landlord's market, meaning that owners are free to raise rents as much as they choose. But tenants can't afford to pay large sums for housing under present conditions, and while they can boycott other goods when prices become unfavorable, there is no boycotting of the landlord. For housing there is no substitute."

Since most slum-dwellers had little control over the price of their housing, the only alternative was adequate legislation, according to Mr. Norden.

Crop Estimate Boosted In New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — A week-end of rain soaking three-quarters of the State, where wheat production is greatest, recently set all the official seers hurriedly making over their prophesies for the crop. The marketing branch of the Department of Agriculture had almost completed its forecast of the wheat yield, but when the rain came the report was delayed.

The official estimate of the State's wheat harvest was eventually placed at 47,500,000 bushels—considerably more than the estimate which had been earlier prepared—but even then 6,500,000 bushels less than last season's yield, which came from a sown area 500,000 acres less than this year's area.

New South Wales wheat yields have fluctuated considerably during the last 20 years, the highest being nearly 79,000,000 bushels in the 1932-33 season and the lowest less than 4,500,000 bushels in 1919-20.

Well-Laden Llamas

The South American llama, a useful beast of burden, can carry 100 pounds.

Station WSAU Soon to Observe Its Anniversary

With Monitor Newscasters

WAUSAU, Wis.—Station WSAU, located in the "Land O' Lakes" region, will celebrate its first anniversary at the end of January, 1938. Its signal was first heard on the local air at noon on Jan. 3, 1937, with a program attended by many city and county officials.

For its first nine months WSAU operated in the daytime hours but on Oct. 12 it received permission to operate on full time. The station's daily schedule begins at 6 a. m. and concludes at 10 p. m.

With its new vertical radiating antenna mast and modern speech and input equipment, WSAU estimates its potential audience at about 70,000 listeners. To these it serves a total of nine radiocasts of news daily including the radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News."

In immediate charge of WSAU for the Northern Broadcasting Company, the owners, is Wayne W. Cribb, manager. The corporation is headed by W. E. Walker, president. Donald R. Burt is vice-president, and Merrill F. Chapin is secretary-treasurer.

One of WSAU's studios is capable of seating an orchestra of 50 pieces. An electric organ is also part of the station's equipment.

WSAU radiocasts on a frequency of 1370 kilocycles.

This is article number 147 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Dec. 31.

Coal Hearing Postponed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Bituminous Coal Commission yesterday postponed until Jan. 3 a hearing on the Carter Coal Company's protest against the Government-fixed soft coal price schedule.

The company has asked the commission to abolish all the minimum prices on the ground that they would cost the company 40 per cent of its business.

Woodrow Wilson Is Honored As Both Teacher and Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Woodrow Wilson's work as a teacher and a leader will continue to bear fruit through the years, being imperishable, it was declared by speakers at a "family gathering" of members and friends of the twenty-eighth President in the library of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation here late yesterday. The occasion was the eighty-first anniversary of Wilson's birth.

Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, and who was once a student in a class taught by Wilson at Johns Hopkins University and later a professor in Princeton University when Mr. Wilson was president of that institution, was the chief eulogist, speaking of Mr. Wilson not as a political leader, "since his place among outstanding Presidents is beyond challenge, but instead as a teacher, scholar, philosopher and historian.

"Woodrow Wilson contended, in the face of scientists, that it was not knowledge that moves the world, but ideals and convictions, the opinions or fancies which have been held or followed," Dr. Finley said. "So, though he studied the anatomy of government and knew it as thoroughly as any doctor of science studies and knows the human frame, . . . he was never practicing the 'vivisection of reading literature' to acquaint himself with the spirit that made use of the machinery of government.

"He was in the world and the most potent man in it for his day, but in a sense he was not of it. It was this very detachment—the meditation apart—which made him as a voice of one coming out of the wilderness and crying across the earth, in every corner of which he was heard. Yet he realized, as he said in his address at Lincoln's birthplace, that the hopes of mankind cannot be kept alive by words merely, that they must be transmuted into the life and action of society, but after all, they must first have a voice. In the beginning is always the word."

Speaking of Mr. Wilson's physical appearance, Dr. Finley said:

"Though he had the visage of a covenanter and a grimness when his face was set with some fixed purpose of his mind, it became the most kindly of countenances when lighted in public discourse or in private conversation with a friend. . . . Young men were seized with a thrill of expectancy when he entered to begin a lecture. His charm was enhanced by the rugged lines of his homely face. . . ."

Woodrow Wilson believed that "no inventory of items" would represent the truth, Dr. Finley said, but that "the whole impression" was sought by the true historian.

"And was not this the explanation in some measure at least, of Woodrow Wilson's failure to carry his supreme policy — having to sit down day after day with concrete facts, with an inventory of items which obscured by their number and complexity the great truth he was trying to express concerning the relationship of nations in the salvation of the earth?"

"He was first and last a teacher. His offices were incidental to his task; they were his rostrum. He inaugurated the preceptorial system at Princeton, but he was not a preceptor, sitting down by the side of the individual, he taught the multitudes."

Frank L. Polk, president of the foundation, and formerly Under Secretary of State, who presided, paid tribute to Newton D. Baker, President Wilson's Secretary of War, characterizing him as "that great and valiant soul who did so much to uphold Woodrow Wilson and who did more for peace than almost any man I know."

Comparative Test Of Wine and Milk As Foods Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —Great indignation has been expressed against an experiment proposed by Dr. C. Louis Leipoldt, editor of the South African Medical Journal, who advertised for a pair of identical twins, one of whom would be given a ration of wine and the other a ration of milk.

The object of the experiment was stated to be to investigate the relative accessory food value of wine and milk.

The Right Rev. Dr. H. Booth-Coventry has taken the lead in the protest. He quotes the opinion and judgment of numerous authorities high in the medical world "that alcohol in any form is a poison" and "its use in our hospitals is rapidly decreasing."

36 Face Prison, Fines of $20,000 In Mine Bombings

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29 (AP)—United States District Judge Charles G. Briggle, expressing regret that heavier punishment could not be given the leaders, imposed today the maximum penalty of four years imprisonment and $20,000 fines upon 36 men convicted of violating two federal statutes.

The three dozen men, all but two of whom are now or were affiliated with the Progressive Miners Union, independent rival of the C. I. O. United Mine Workers, were convicted recently of interfering with interstate and foreign commerce and conspiring to obstruct the mails in connection with a series of bombings in the Illinois coal fields between 1932 and 1935.

Involved in the five-weeks' trial also was the Progressive Miners' dispute with the United Mine Workers.

Appeal Is Planned

As their attorneys planned an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago, the men went back to jail after several days' freedom on $10,000 bond each.

Denying in order motions for a new trial, arrest of judgment, a stay of sentence, and bail, Judge Briggle in a statement from the bench declared that "perjury ran rampant in this case," and criticized local officials for not enforcing state laws.

"That law-enforcing officers of the counties involved have failed to bring to justice those responsible for the many violations of state laws, ranging from assault to murder, is deplorable and a sad tribute to those charged with responsibility in that behalf, but there can be no excuse for a like failure on the part of those charged with responsibility in the present proceeding."

Investigation Urged

The judge said there were "unmistakable and unfaltering signs of the rankest kind of perjury" in the case, and urged prosecutors to launch an investigation.

Asserting that if a "seeming inequality existed in the sentences," he said it was because there was no "sufficient penalty available for those more deeply involved."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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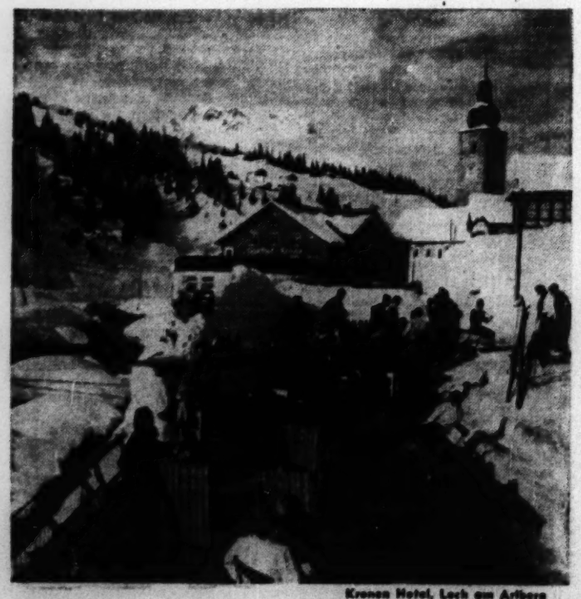
Chalet in Tyrolean Alps



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Pooling of Data Is Urged To Develop Oil Resources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Development of the world's petroleum resources would be greatly aided by a freer exchange of information among the research staffs of companies engaged in the industry, Dr. Joseph A. Cushman declared today in his presidential address before the Paleontological Society of America, now in joint session here with the Geological Society of America.

In the search for oil beneath the ground, Dr. Cushman discovered several years ago that certain micro-fossils were typically characteristic of rock formations known to contain oil. By examining debris from drill cores, oil prospectors can tell just how far they are from oil levels. Similar methods are valuable in the search for minerals, but the use of micro-fossils for correlation is already widespread in the search for oil.

"If scattered information uncovered by commercial investigators could be gathered together and gradually published," he said, "it would be of immense help to all those seeking data along similar lines."

Melting and Cooling

The men who study rocks and reefs also heard today a theory that the mountains, valleys, continents and oceans were the result of more than 2,000,000,000 years of alternate melting and cooling in spots.

Dr. Bailey Willis, emeritus professor of geology, Stanford University, told gathered geologists that these melting spots or asthenoliths crop out under the surface as rock ledges or streams of lava. The heat which causes them is believed to originate from the process known as radioactivity in which atoms are continually breaking down.

Platinum deposits in Alaska, dam site investigations in Maryland, rock salt deposits in Pennsylvania, early geological maps of the United States, new coal standards and the age of Minnesota-man are a few of the varied subjects discussed at the fiftieth meeting of the Geological Society.

Plenty of Salt in U. S.

Any fears the housewife might have that table salt might some day be hard to buy were allayed by R. W. Ston of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey who told of countless beds of salt in Pennsylvania ranging from 5 to 70 feet thick. But of 9,000,000 tons produced annually in the United States nearly two-thirds are used by the chemical industries.

Another researchist in the history of the earth reported finding evidence that the earliest inhabitants of Texas once hunted now-extinct elephants there. Marks on the bones of an ancient elephant found near Miami, Texas, were identified by E. H. Sellards of the University of Texas as "probably caused by a spear in the hand of a prehistoric man of the Folsom culture."

Confirmation of the belief that "Minnesota-man," whose remains were disclosed to the public by Dr. Albert E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota last year, "ranks among the oldest human remains thus far found in America," was given by Dr. Morris M. Leighton of Illinois and Prof. George F. Kay of the University of Iowa. These two geologists recently re-excavated the site in western Minnesota where the skeleton was first found in 1931, to vindicate the original claim for its antiquity.

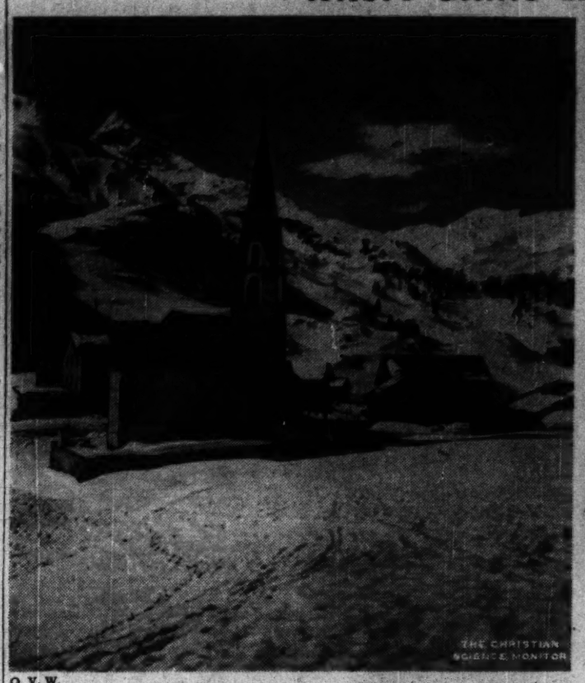
18,000 Years Old

"It appears to us," they said, "that the skeleton is as old as the silts in which it was imbedded. These are interpreted to be of a late Wisconsin stage of the Pleistocene or Glacial period and hence probably 18,000 to 20,000 years old."

Dr. A. C. Lane of Tufts College said that while geologists often discuss the possibility of a continent disappearing into the sea, such an event would take several million years.

After 11 years of studying the problem of establishing coal standards so that people ordering coal will know ahead of time just what they are getting when they order a ton or two, Arne C. Fieldner of the Bureau of Mines announced tentative standards have been set up classing coal by rank, type and grade varying all the way from antharcite to lignite.

Visitors Climb Here to 'Drop In'



O. V. W.

Obergurgl, "Highest Church Village"
Noted Winter Sports Resort in the Tyrol

Rotmoosjoch, Near Obergurgl

Rocks of Grand Canyon Studied To Learn Early Secrets of Earth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 29 — Dr. John T. Stark, associate professor of geology at Northwestern University, has returned from an expedition searching the deep gorges of the Grand Canyon for Archean rocks which geologists believe hold the secrets of how the earth began.

The expedition was sponsored by the Carnegie Institution and California Institute of Technology. It traveled some 350 miles down the Colorado from Lee's Ferry, Ariz., to Lake Mead, near Boulder Dam. Directed by Dr. Ian Campbell and Dr. J. H. Maxson of California, it occupied nearly seven weeks during which time a close study was made of the oldest known rock formations in the geological timetable.

Several hundred specimens were brought back to be examined in California and Northwestern laboratories. More accurate information will be disclosed following microscopic examination.

"Because Archean rocks form the 'basement' on which all the younger formations of the earth's crust rest, important results for structural and historical geology are expected," Dr. Stark said. The Archeozoic era during which Archean rocks were formed, is the earliest geologic time division, and natural scientists believe it was longer than all subsequent periods of the earth's history combined.

Because of the excellent exposures along the Colorado river where swift, silt-laden waters have carved out tremendous gorges, often polishing the rocks in such a manner as to bring out details of rock textures and relationships, much valuable mineralogical information was obtained.

Two Shifts Urged In S. C. Cotton Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A proposal that South Carolina cotton manufacturers adopt a regular policy of two 40-hour shifts for employees with a view to spreading work over the year has been made by John W. Nates, State Secretary of Labor, who said that because many mills had curtailed operations owing to large stocks on hand, the plan would assure a greater degree of dependability on "steady employment."

During the recent rush of production, many plants operated three 40-hour shifts a week, but now most of these have curtailed operations.

"I believe," Mr. Nates added, "that this would work to the long-time benefit of both manufacturer and employee."

Managing Money Placed at Front In Business Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Specifications for the "1938 model" commercial course were offered the convention of the National Commercial Teachers Federation here when a college educator, a high school placement director, and an office manager for a mail order house undertook to determine what constitutes "genuine business education."

A broad basic business education is more important than mere clerical skill, contended Dr. H. G. Shields, director of business education at Simmons College, Boston. The core of the business course should be a study of money management and of the business structure with a view to improving it, Dr. Shields maintained. The purely vocational skills should be taught also, he said, but they should be regarded as the tail to the dog and not the dog itself. To this, Miss Helen Beaumont, director of placement in John Hay High School, Cleveland, replied:

"Yes, but business won't hire high school graduates unless they can take dictation and typewrite at certain minimum rates of speed." From her experience in placing boys and girls with 4000 Cleveland employers, she gave a list of minimum requirements. "A stenographer cannot possibly satisfy a discriminating employer," said Miss Beaumont, "unless she can take 90 words a minute and transcribe her notes with no misspelled words and with acceptable punctuation with reasonable speed. She must be able to write legibly, to get and follow instructions, arrange typewritten material suitably on a page, check over her own work and the work of others, and take instructions quickly over the telephone. She must have at least one salable skill, such as shorthand or bookkeeping, and her appearance must be up to standard."

Miss E. M. Morse, who hires the office help for Montgomery Ward and Company, agreed in general with Miss Beaumont. She emphasized two qualifications. "The importance of accuracy can scarcely be overestimated," she said. "But efficiency alone is not enough. The sine qua non of success in an office is to be able to get along with people."

Neither Miss Morse nor Miss Beaumont said much about the need for understanding the whole business structure. In another round table, college teachers of commerce declared that business, by refusing to hire young people until they are fairly mature, is compelling students to remain in school beyond the age of high school graduation. The result, they said, is that students who have no desire to take college degrees are expecting junior colleges to give them advanced commercial training.

This tendency is changing the high school business course, according to Dr. E. G. Knepper of Bowling Green (Ohio) State University, chairman of the round table. Since many boys and girls can now plan for six years of business training, instead of four, the high school can give a more general education, leaving to the junior college or some other post-graduate institution the specifically vocational training of the commercial student.

Loftiest of Church Villages Claimed in Austrian Tyrol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INNSBRUCK, Austria — Austria boasts that Obergurgl is the highest church village in Europe. Standing at about 6300 feet above sea level, it is not so high as the stratosphere, but it is quite intimately connected with that lofty region, for when Prof. Auguste Piccard made his first famous ascent into the unknown upper air, he came down at Obergurgl. He had sailed half way across Europe and landed on a glacier not far from this church.

Professor Piccard is said to be the only visitor who ever "dropped in" on Obergurgl, but many thousands of others have climbed up to Obergurgl. In fact they do it summer and winter, especially winter.

This little village lies at the upper end of one of Tyrol's most beautiful valleys just where that valley merges into the giant ridge that separates Austria from Italy. Tyrol is all deep valleys and high ranges and offers countless opportunities to climb over every kind of ridge into every kind of hollow. One may wander for a day or for a week; one may pass through easy passes or dangerous ones, with guides for tenderfeet of guides for adventurers.

One of the choicest places in Tyrol is Upper Gurgl. It is a point where valleys converge and from which ridges radiate. It is far from the world, but in direct connection with it. It has luxurious hotels and humble mountain huts and satisfies men and women who desire only to ski, as well as less strenuous vacationers.

The journey to Obergurgl is a treat in itself. One goes by the trunk railroad line to Innsbruck, then by auto along a winding, climbing mountain road as far as it is clear, and from then on over a high, narrow Alpine trail in a sleigh.

Obergurgl is only one of a score of similar Tyrolean resorts. They are not all the highest church villages in Europe, but all the rest are the next highest. Everywhere the snow is very deep, the sun is very bright, the hostelries are gay with color and warmth, and the ski teachers are very famous.

Imaginative Study In Field of Music Urged by Teacher

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Music must be studied from the intellectual point of view and also with imagination, and in the field of imaginative research the universities offer wide opportunities, declared Prof. E. J Dent of Cambridge University in a recent address here.

"We must try," he said, "to reconstruct for ourselves emotionally the reactions of people in Shakespeare's and Chaucer's times who heard that music for the first time."

Professor Dent asserted that it was just as important to know the sound of the song which had been used at Agincourt and the emotions people felt when they first heard it, as to know the historical significance of that battle.

In his opinion it is the business of the university to lead in music. It should not be content to give recitals of Handel or Wagner or any such composers, he argued, but should also play music which no one else has the courage to play.

Canadian Labor Backs I. L. O.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29 (CP)—P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, said in an address Dec. 26 that the congress would continue "to loyally support the International Labor Office and the League of Nations so long as they continue to offer the only general solution of international difficulties."

He spoke on a world economic co-operation broadcast arranged by the League of Nations Society in Canada and the National Peace Conference of the United States.

"Economic differences so often lead to war that international economic co-operation must be realized before peace can be permanently maintained," Mr. Draper said. "In recognition of this fact Canada became a member of the International Labor Office, associated with the League of Nations, immediately that office was established, and since that time Canada has regularly been represented at the conferences."

He was of the conviction that international labor conferences "can be a most practical contribution to international economic co-operation, and thus to world peace."

Mr. Draper referred to relations existing between Canada and the United States and said, "Where unfortunately less friendly relations obtain, the North American experience is worth study and, we think, worth copying."

North America has "no monopoly on this system, and if countries elsewhere wish to do likewise, we would be the first to lend encouragement.

"But we living in a fortunately peaceful part of the world should not allow ourselves to become cynical over difficulties of other peoples and other nations. Those difficulties are real and cannot be dismissed lightly. With today's communication and transportation methods the world is smaller, and even through selfish motives we must be interested in events elsewhere. Wars cannot always be localized. Peaceful parts of the world may become involved in spite of themselves. Therefore we must at all times give what assistance we can to encourage economic co-operation among nations, and thereby peace throughout the world."

Flight to Australia Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Eight days from Britain to Sydney, Australia, instead of the eight months taken by Governor Phillip on his voyage with the first settlers just 150 years ago, was expected to be the record of the Royal Air Force flying-boat squadron, according to plans whereby the squadron will fly to Australia for the 150th anniversary celebrations here.

Approval of the extended cruise has been accorded by the Air Ministry in London, Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons declared recently.

Plans are being made to arrange the tour so that the squadron can visit Hobart during the centenary regatta there in February, and then fly to some, at least, of the other capitals.

It is proposed that the squadron should arrive in Sydney between Jan. 26 and Feb. 4.

No. 204 Squadron, R. A. F., has been chosen to make the flight. This squadron, which has its base at Plymouth, belongs to No. 16 Reconnaissance Group under the general command of Air Vice-Marshal Cave-Brown-Cave, who was in charge of the flying-boat squadron which flew from Karachi to Australia for the Melbourne Centenary celebrations in 1934.

Four U. S. Cruisers To Visit Australia For Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — The United States will be represented at the 150th anniversary of the Botany Bay settlement in Australia by four cruisers, which are to weigh anchor for Sydney, Australia, some time next week.

The cruisers will leave from naval concentration points in the San Diego, Calif., area, and their itinerary calls for stops at Hawaii. Officials of the Navy Department took care to point out that the dispatch of ships of war in a westerly direction at this time of crisis in the Far East, has nothing whatever to do with the war in China or the recent bombing of the American gunboat Panay.

The ships are the Louisville, 10,000 tons, the Trenton, Milwaukee and Memphis, each 7500 tons. They will be commanded by Rear Admiral Julius C. Townsend, commander of the cruisers of the battle force, and will remain in Sydney for a week or 10 days before returning home.

Van Devanter Is Assigned To Service in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Justice Willis Van Devanter, who retired from the Supreme Court last June, will temporarily return to active service as trial judge in this district next Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Van Devanter, whose retirement stirred a furor at the height of the Supreme Court reorganization controversy, was assigned to his new post by Chief Justice Hughes at the request of Judge John C. Knox, presiding jurist of the United States District Court here. Mr. Justice Van Devanter is expected to preside over the trial of Philip H. Philbin, accused of using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of Atlas Tack stock.

Lady Tweedsmuir Gets Carnegie Gift For Prairie Library

OTTAWA, Dec. 29 (CP) — The Governor General's secretary has announced that Lady Tweedsmuir has received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York a grant of $1500 for development of her prairie library plans.

The announcement said that Lady Tweedsmuir expressed deep gratitude to the corporation for its gift and that it would be used to purchase books for distribution by women's institutes and other similar organizations in the Prairie Provinces.

The Governor General's wife started the prairie library scheme after her visit to the plains in the fall of 1936. Since then 11,000 books have been collected and sent out under her personal supervision and she has been instrumental in obtaining 5000 more.

It was explained the corporation's gift was a single grant and not the first of a series of grants.

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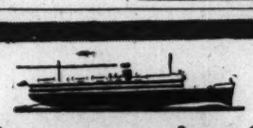

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Air Raid Shelters Planned To Guard British Civilians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Under the new Air Raids Precautions law recently passed by Parliament, an organized department has been set up to co-ordinate and finance the work of local authorities in providing air raid shelters, and to arrange in advance for the evacuation of such town areas as cannot be afforded a reasonable measure of protection by such means.

Dispersal is the basis of the British Government's air-raid policy, but there are to be public shelters for people caught in the streets, also for those whose houses are unsuitable for affording protection. The public shelters are to be proof against gas, blasts and splinters.

Twenty million gas masks have been manufactured, and 200,000 volunteers have been registered to give their services in helping to use them.

The Government has been much criticized in Parliament for delay in carrying out these measures. The provision of shelters has been delayed by differences between the Government and the municipalities as to the proportion of the cost to be borne respectively by central and local funds.

A compromise, however, is in sight, whereby the Government will ordinarily meet about 90 per cent of the total expense plus such amount as may be necessary to prevent the total from exceeding an agreed percentage of the municipal income in each case.

It is recognized that the danger to be provided against is national and rightly therefore chargeable against the revenues of the state. But the work to be done being local, naturally falls to the municipal authorities, which cannot be expected to look after it effectually, unless some of the funds to be expended come out of the budgets for which they are responsible.

The expenditure anticipated is to amount to the large sum of about £30,000,000.

Arrangements are being made to provide each home with simple protective equipment. This is to consist of a gas-mask for every member of the family, a long-handled shovel capable of conversion into a hoe, a metal receptacle, about the size of a coal-scuttle, filled with sand or chemicals and a simple hand-pump for spraying water. One room in the house is to be made gas-tight.

Local authorities are to build safety places large enough to shelter everybody in the streets at the time that a raid occurs. Police and volunteers would put out incendiary fires that had got out of control. They would also decontaminate areas where poison gas has been let loose.

No effectual means have up to the present been discovered for saving a building that is hit by a bomb of large size. Such bombs, however, are too heavy and too costly to be used at all generally by raiding airplanes operating against ordinary dwellings. The damage likely to be done by them among the civil population therefore is expected to be comparatively small.

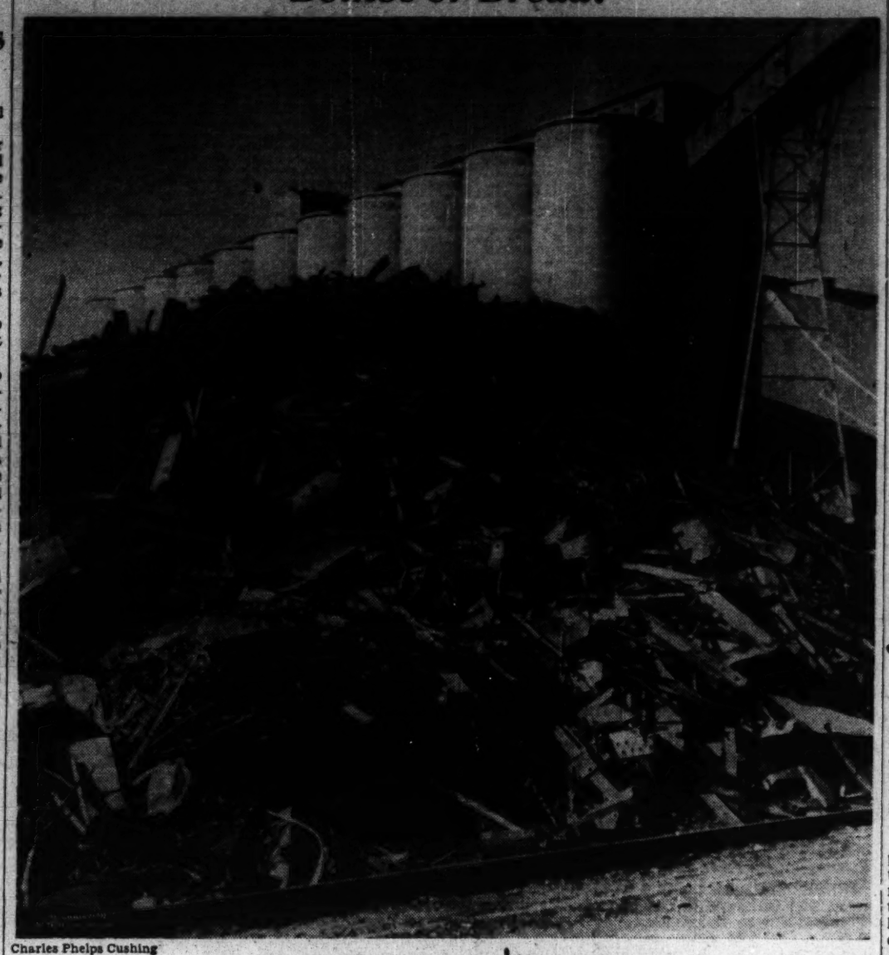
To meet the food situation two schemes are now before the British Government. By one of them, sponsored by Sir Arthur Salter, the Oxford economist, the Government would store wheat, sugar, and other easily preserved foodstuffs in different parts of the country so as always to have several months' supply in hand. Stocks of the more essential metals would also be gathered together.

By the other scheme—that of the so-called Empire movement, every family would store for itself six months' supply of canned goods—the state assisting to finance the arrangement, which is estimated to cost about £30 per household.

The first-named scheme is very widely approved. But it is recognized that the opportunity presented last year of obtaining a large supply of wheat, at a bargain price, has been allowed to slip, and it is thought that if Britain now became a very large purchaser, the price might be pushed up unduly.

The second scheme is regarded as applicable only on a much smaller scale, as private storage facilities are very limited in all but the bigger houses. Very expensive supervision also might be necessary to prevent premature use of stores intended as war reserves.

Bombs or Bread?



Charles Phelps Cushing

Symbol of War and Peace in Albany, N. Y.

Scrap Metal, Destined for Foreign Munitions Makers, Is Shown in the Foreground, While in Background Are Grain Elevators

President Clears Way for Naval Expansion

(Continued from Page 1)

tention at the same time as the navy. In other words, he has not committed himself either to the degree or extent of armament. He even asserted that he has not decided whther the new naval construction would come within the limits of existing authorization legislation, or would for the first time since 1922 represent a naval objective beyond the range of the old naval treaties.

Preparedness Program

The only type of preparedness which he seemed to rule out of the picture here is some immediate development toward putting the navy on a war footing. This was considered during the Panay incident and in informed quarters it is still believed that something will be done during the coming year to remedy the weak points in the naval situation. Prominent among these weaknesses is a shortage of oil tankers, which would be of first importance in any extensive operations, and of adequate dry docking facilities at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands.

On the question of personnel, he pointed out at the press conference that the naval fleet reserve is large enough to make possible a full complement of men in the fleet in case of emergency.

The President left unanswered the key question in the naval rearmament picture. He said that whether new authorization legislation is sought has not been decided and will depend on the type of new ships to be proposed. Under existing authorization, the Vinson-Trammel (treaty strength navy) Act, there is still deficiency in the battleship, destroyer and submarine categories. The act authorizes a treaty-strength fleet in under-age ships. While in total tonnage the navy is now at or over that limit in all categories, it is well below in terms of modern tonnage in those three mentioned categories. Therefore the President could ask for immediate appropriations for more battleships, destroyers or submarines without obtaining any additional authorization first.

Aircraft Carriers

But to expand the aircraft carrier or cruiser categories of the fleet, such new authorization will be necessary. And while the navy experts want more new battleships to keep up with the rapid construction in this type which is going on all over the world, they are particularly interested at the moment in aircraft carriers and cruisers.

The United States Navy today is rapidly approaching the objectives which were mapped out for it as a peace-time desideratum before the current naval race began. Completion of two aircraft carriers now building will fill this category. In heavy cruisers the last permitted is now approaching completion at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Nine light cruisers are under construction of which all but two will be completed during 1938. The two more included in the existing naval budget will fill this category as well.

In submarines there are now 16 on the ways of which six are more than half complete. New destroyers are coming along fast also. The four 1850-ton heavy destroyers will all be finished in 1938. There are 34 of the 1500-ton destroyers on the ways of which 18 are well along but in both submarine and destroyer categories this current construction plus the next year program will still leave treaty deficiencies in modern tonnage.

President's Letter

The text of the President's letter to Mr. Taylor read as follows:

The letter to Chairman Taylor follows:

My Dear Mr. Chairman:

Confirming my conversation with you the other day, I would be glad if you would tell the chairman and members of the Naval Appropriations Subcommittee the following:

The preliminary estimates submitted by the Director of the Budget to the Naval Subcommittee were prepared some time ago and called for appropriations to commence during the fiscal year 1939, two battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers and six submarines.

Grave World Events

Since that time world events have caused me growing concern. Under the Constitution the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and has, therefore, a very specific duty to safeguard the defense of national interests. In speaking of my growing concern, I do not refer to any specific nation or to any specific threat against the United States. The fact is that in the world as a whole many nations are not only continuing, but are enlarging their armament programs. I have used every conceivable effort to stop this trend and to work toward a decrease of armaments. Facts, nevertheless, are facts, and the United States must recognize them.

Will you, therefore, be good enough to inform the Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations that after the next session of the Congress has met it is possible that I may send supplementary estimates for commencing construction on a number of ships additional to the above program?

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Woman of 'Lost' Robinsons Thought to Be Mrs. Reubens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—The extraordinary and baffling tale of the "Robinsons" and the "Rubens" developed new angles today with authoritative indication that both couples, which are believed to be the same, include at least one bona fide American citizen.

Soviet Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky paid a visit to the State Department following which he told newspaper men he doubted that any American citizenship was involved. But informed quarters incline increasingly to the belief that at least the woman who appeared in Moscow as Mrs. Donald L. Robinson this fall, and then disappeared, actually is Ruth Boerger, a resident of South Jamaica, Long Island, who married a man known as Adolph Arnold Rubens about two and a half years ago.

The following appears to have been definitely established as fact so far. The Rubenses, including the former Ruth Boerger, have lived openly in New York and vicinity for some years under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Arnold Rubens. They filed applications for passports in New York on April 3, 1936. They obtained the passports. And they sailed for Naples on the liner Rex in November. No trace of them after they reached Naples has yet been found.

The Robinsons, whose passport identifications tally closely, filed their passport applications at the same place in New York as the Rubenses, the office of the New York County clerk, and on the same day, April 3, 1936. These passports issued to the Robinsons, are known to have been based on fraudulent birth certificates. There is no record of when they left the United States. But they turned up in Moscow not long after the Rubenses are known to have landed in Naples.

The possibility that the two couples are the same is considered increasingly plausible here. And if they are it means that the State Department has certain obligations since Mrs. Rubens is known to have been an American citizen. The inclination at the department when it was first discovered the Robinson passports were fraudulent was to consider that their obligations were ended on the assumption that the Robinsons were not citizens.

The Soviet Government has not officially admitted the whereabouts of the Robinsons, although reports in the Moscow press indicate that they are under arrest somewhere in the Soviet Union.

The story remains the leading thriller of the day and provides distraction a la F. Phillips Oppenheim, for diplomatic Washington from the more momentous problems of the world.

Boycott Sought On Japan's Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—After an eye witness review of Japanese fishing activities carried on last summer in Bristol Bay, the Alaska labor unions convention was unanimous in its approval of a boycott program, contending that Japanese coolie labor could manufacture articles much cheaper that American workmen could do. Hence, it was declared, a patronage of "made-in-Japan" articles has a tendency to lower American wage standards.

And on the question of Japanese imitations of Alaskan curios, the laborites strenously protested. This industry, they claimed, was flooding the market with cheap, inferior articles, which people would buy because of low prices, thereby depriving the natives of Alaska a precarious living.

The convention went on record as favoring the abolition of fish traps, airmail to Alaska, zoning of the Alaska post offices, keeping the present Wagner Act intact without further amendments, an adequate working man's compensation law, nullification of charter 21001, granted to the Alaska Juneau Mine Worker's Association, and a unicameral legislatur. for Alaska.

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Books published in England may be protected in this country for four months after registration if registered at the Library of Congress within 60 days of publication.

Closer Contacts With Schools Of Journalism Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29—Analyzing a number of criticisms which are generally accepted as commonly directed at schools of journalism by newspaper publishers, Paul Bellamy, editor of the Cleveland, Ohio, Plain Dealer, today told delegates to the convention of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism in session at Ohio State University that, "Journalism schools and publishers should quit sparring at long range and really get at mutual problems by sitting down together and searching for the correct answer."

Emphasizing that his chief complaint against the journalism schools was their failure to maintain close enough association with newspaper editors, Mr. Bellamy pointed out that newspapers are not antagonistic to schools of journalism and would welcome closer co-operation.

"Pick out your outstanding students each year and recommend them to us," he advised, "but don't try to foist off just average talent. The newspaper profession is demanding more and more selectivity in writers.

Not All Are Fitted

"Many students who are in journalism schools will not make good newspaper writers. You should tell them to get into some other kind of work. Send the newspapers good writers from journalism schools—writers who are well trained in background knowledge requirements—and we'll always welcome them."

Taking note of the changing newspaper, Mr. Bellamy indicated that the thought the competition of radio and news reels was a good thing for the newspaper in that it has forced greater accuracy and clarity in writing.

"With the radio and news reel available, newspaper readers can check very accurately on newspaper information and policy," he said. "Therefore, newspapers are being forced to maintain higher standards. The reporter of tomorrow will have to be a better writer than he is today. He will have broader cultural background. He will have a wider social point of view."

Editorial Rip Van Winkles

Dr. J. L. Morrill, vice-president of Ohio State University, said that the newspaper training which is given in our modern schools of journalism, serves as a point of reference for the rest of our education. Journalism, he declared, is the science of gauging people and events in their social importance, and a well integrated education such as schools of journalism now provide is vitally necessary for this.

Those who object to journalism schools because they are "vocational," he declared to be academic Rip Van Winkles.

"We used to believe," he pointed out, "that the only educated person was one who was well grounded in the classics. Now we say that an educated person must be well grounded in the social sciences. But we are objecting in vain to the vocational trend. It is the third step in our educational cycle. The critics are just a bit behind the times in their standards of educational evaluation."

Aside from the two main addresses, the opening session was taken up primarily with journalism research reports, and a series of round tables on curriculum trends, instruction in special fields, and news developments in teaching.

Enemies in Spain Agree to Exchange Of War Prisoners

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—An exchange agreement by which 400 Spanish war prisoners facing execution would be saved was reported reached today between the Spanish insurgents and the Government.

Great Britain, working with the International Red Cross, helped with the arrangement whereby 200 prisoners from each side would be exchanged soon. There was a possibility of obtaining the release of others later.

MADRID, Dec. 29 (AP)—Government troops closed in today for occupation of two dynamite-battered buildings from which the insurgent garrison of Teruel had blazed defiance for a week.

At the same time the insurgent army which lost the strategic provincial capital to the Government surprise offensive made desperate efforts to recover it by mastery of the air.

Four insurgent planes were brought down in flames yesterday in air battles—outmaneuvered and beaten off in two attempts to break through the government's air defenses.

The insurgents hoped to use their aerial strength in ousting Government forces now in full control of Teruel except for two thick-walled buildings believed to house the 3000-man garrison and an equal number of civilians.

The besiegers had reduced by one the number of insurgent fastnesses in the old quarter of the city. The besieged still clung to the civil governor's palace and the Bank of Spain building.

New Destroyers Relieve Patrol Off California

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 29 (AP)—Nine of the Navy's new powerful destroyers left port yesterday to relieve, unofficial reports said, the nine which have patrolled the sea lanes off San Pedro for the past week.

The departing destroyers were the Porter, Drayton, Flusser, Lamson, Cushing, Perkins, Preston, Smith and Mahan. They were expected to relieve the Hopkins, Williamson, Childs, Gilmer, Barry, Fox, Brooks, Goff, and Reuben James, which were reported due back here tonight.

In a change of patrol ships outside the naval base today, the destroyers MacDonough and Dale relieved the Conyngham and Phelps.

Japan Claims Military Rights In Shanghai's Foreign Areas

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29 (AP)—Japan's army claimed "in principle" today the right to extend provisions of its military law into Shanghai's International Settlement and French Concession, where thousands of Americans and other foreigners make their homes.

The Japanese army spokesman announced the claim, under which troops could enter foreign areas still outside Japanese control and arrest and try "all persons" suspected of crimes against Nippon's armed forces.

Japanese forces would proceed cautiously in any cases where Americans and other foreigners holding treaty rights to be tried by courts of their own nations were suspected, the spokesman said.

He stated that the basis of the Japanese claim was "de facto" military occupation and specified it would be enforced in occupied territory. When asked whether Japanese claimed occupation of the International areas, he refrained from answering.

The new Japanese military law claim brought into prominence again the question of extraterritorial rights—which under current treaty stipulations make all foreigners except Russians and Germans subject only to laws of their own countries.

It came two days after the Japanese army put Americans and other foreigners in China's conquered areas under military law which, among other things, provided capital sentences for acts against Japan's armed forces.

Chinese, apparently preparing to abandon the threatened Shantung port of Tsingtao, began a campaign of destruction, blowing up all telegraph, cable and radio terminals.

This is the policy the Chinese military has followed in other cities when Japanese occupation seemed imminent.

The United States warcraft, the cruiser Marblehead and the destroyer Pope, were lying close inshore ready to take out the Americans in the event of sudden necessity, while a British cruiser was placed similarly to handle British nationals.

Meanwhile spreading warfare in midland China caused consular officials at Hankow to advise wholesale evacuation of Americans and other foreigners at Kuling, 135 miles southeast of the Hankow temporary capital.

Gen. Iwane Matsui threatened yesterday to carry Japan's advance 1000 miles into the interior unless the Chinese Government ends its "anti-Japanese" policies.

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, reported that Taiyuan dispatches said the Japanese army had given Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, for 26 years ruler of Northern Shansi Province, one day to reconsider his anti-Japanese attitude.

Japanese planes were said to have showered Shansi Province areas with thousands of leaflets saying that severe measures will be taken to exterminate his forces unless he decides to "co-operate" with the Japanese.

Russians Feel Hidden Hand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Shanghai's 20,000 White Russians, literally people without a country, have been thrown into a state of confusion since the Japanese military occupation around Shanghai by announcement on the part of Chinese authorities within Shanghai that they will no longer issue passports or visas to the "Whites."

Such documents have hitherto been made available and they allowed the Russians to travel to various parts of China, and even various other parts of the world, on a peculiar sort of document which at least gave identification by picture and name, provided the moral support of the Chinese Government, and gave opportunity to receive such visas (as for travel within China) as might be made available in various ways.

Now the Russian Emigrants Committee has received formal notice from the Chinese passport bureau that nothing more of the sort can be done. For the time being, of course, it will have no immediate effect, but the "Whites" are tied to the international areas of Shanghai in a way that eventually may develop complications.

At the outset of hostilities, inspection of passports of all foreigners entering Shanghai was suspended, so now arrivals are back to the position previous to about 1930, when no passports were required to come here.

This is only one of the many puzzling developments resulting from the Chinese evacuation of this area. Presumably, all Chinese official functions, including such matters as issuance of motorcar license plates for travel in Chinese territory, will be suspended. On the other hand, the foreign authorities have closed down all "anti-Japanese" bodies, such as the Committee of All Circles for Support of Resistance Against the Enemy (Japan), which provided padded jackets for Chinese troops and engaged in various other activities.

Panay Newsreel Heavily Guarded On Flight East

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29 (AP)—A reel of historic film, picturing the bombing and destruction of the United States gunboat Panay in the Yangtse River, was carried eastward by special plane last night, under the eyes of armed guards.

The film, stowed in a traveling bag, reached here by clipper plane from the Orient yesterday morning in the care of Norman Alley, Universal Newsreel photographer, who was wounded as he photographed the bombing and gunning of the Panay by Japanese planes, Dec. 12.

More than 20 police and federal agents, heavily armed, directed unloading, transfer and dispatching of the film, insured for $350,000. After the negatives reach New York, prints will be sped to the State Department at Washington, and to every corner of the nation for public showing.

"There was no possible chance," Mr. Alley declared here, that Japanese pilots mistook the Panay for a ship of other than American registry. "The colors were painted on the deck and a flag was flying from the mast," he said. "The planes power-dived toward us and let loose with bombs and machine guns."

"Both lifeboats from the Panay, which were maching-gunned, showed American flags," he said.

Three observation planes first flew over the gunboat, Mr. Alley related. These were followed 30 seconds later by the bombers.

"When the bombers power-dived toward the Panay," he continued, "at the base of the dive, with the motors almost shut off, I could hear machine guns popping from the planes."

Mr. Alley's wife and three children met him here, and continued with him to New York in the plane United Air Lines placed at the service of the Government.

After the Panay bombing, Mr Alley said, he and his party walked 15 miles the first night, to Hoshien. As soon as the party boarded the rescue ship Oahu, the photographer related, "the films never left navy charge until they arrived here."

He said his pictures show the attack by the Japanese planes, the actual sinking of the Panay, and the ship being abandoned under fire, as well as the rescue by other vessels.

Chile's Copper Mines

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Italy Grooms Ethiopia for Colonists

Motor Roads Open Way to Remote Areas—Work on Schools Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—The Italian conquerors of Ethiopia are proceeding rapidly with the development of the country. Roads, schools, and other preparations for a colonization program are under way—with more than 50,000 workmen employed and more than $500,000,000 in Italian funds earmarked for Ethiopian projects.

Two years ago communications were confined to the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway and a system of rough mule tracks throughout the country.

Today asphalt motor roads are being built between all the chief centers, and motor traffic is penetrating even into the more remote regions.

As the carrying capacity of the single line, narrow gauge railway is very limited, the main line of supply is by the main road from Asmara to Addis Ababa. Traffic on this road is therefore heavy, while the cost of transport is high owing to the distance and the cost of road upkeep. Although the distance as the crow flies is about 437 miles, the distance by this mountainous road is about 700 miles.

By this autumn there is to be a clear run through from Massawa to Addis Ababa on an asphalt surface. While goods are now transported in large motor lorries, passengers travel in comfortable motor pullmans fitted with radio, refreshment bar and lavatory.

Send Money Back Home

Work on the roads is being done by gangs of Italians and natives working side by side. The Italian workers are on a two-year contract and receive 33 to 55 lire, or from $1.73 to $2.89, a day, according to climatic conditions, while skilled men are paid 60 to 80 lire a day. Native workers receive from 10 to 15 lire a day, according to conditions, and include a large number of different races. Each Italian worker has to save five lire a day pending his return to Italy at the end of his contract, and during last February the men sent 169,000,000 lire to their families at home. The road workers live in hutment camps by the roadside.

Crowds in the towns and villages listen when the loudspeakers announce the benefits to be derived from increased production of crops. Then there is a rush to obtain the seeds and plants offered free by the Italians.

Colonization has awaited the construction of roads. First, there is to be colonization by Italian families engaged in mixed farming; and then the development of large areas by Italian companies for the cultivation of staple products for world markets.

While under the former heading the cultivation is to be varied according to the possibilities of different districts as ascertained by experts, in the latter case work is to be carried out on land found suitable for the growing of products such as coffee, cotton, tobacco, fruits, timber, tea, cocoa, and other products, and the same system is to be applied to cattle-raising, sheep-farming, horse-breeding, and the full exploitation of the natural resources of the country. In both these forms of agricultural development the natives are to participate to a great extent.

Home Building Under Way

Another reason why colonization has been delayed is the lack of building materials. Families cannot be transported from Italy to East Africa until houses have been provided. This work was in progress at several centers last summer in preparation for the arrival of colonists in the autumn.

Probably the greatest change of all has been brought about by the introduction of aviation. Formerly the more remote districts had no connection with the capital or with each other except by the slowest travel; today they can be reached from Addis Ababa or any other important center in a matter of hours.

Public security is surprisingly good. Only when traveling by mule is an armed escort considered necessary; and in most cases the escort consists of Ethiopians who fought in the army of the Negus.

In Addis Ababa great changes are taking place. Italian and native workmen are reconstructing the former rocky thoroughfares with asphalt surfaces, and motor traffic has, to a large extent, replaced the continual coming and going of mules and donkeys. The heavy traffic of trucks and motorcars is controlled at the crossroads by native "zabanias" in smart uniforms.

European shops, cinemas, offices and public buildings are gradually making their appearance, and there is already a large number of Italian restaurants.

In all important centers similar development is going on. At Dessye, Gondar, Makale, Quoram, Negelli and many other places, the beginnings of European towns are to be seen at some distance from the native towns, while the latter are to be reconstructed on systematic and sanitary lines.

Italy's New Viceroy Arrives in Ethiopia

By the Associated Press

Addis Ababa, Dec. 29

The Duke of Aosta yesterday assumed the Italian Vice-Regency of Ethiopia. He is a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel. He was named Viceroy to succeed Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, who returns to Rome after being honored as first Viceroy and "pacifier" of Ethiopia.

Sporadic Attacks by Natives Suppressed by Bombings by Italian Planes

ROME (AP)—Numerous bands of well-armed natives, taking advantage of the rainy season, recently have been striking at Italy's colonial forces in Ethiopia.

This was disclosed in a report describing the use of airplanes in aiding embattled East African military posts, otherwise cut off by impassable terrain.

The uprisings were sufficiently serious to require 113 planes for the work. The planes not only carried supplies and ammunition to the attacked outposts, but bombed and machine-gunned the natives, the report showed.

Attacks took place at Lalibela, Bilbala, Gorgis, Debra Brehan, Debra Sina, and in the Jerer, Zuquala and Debocodio Mountains. The rail line to Djibouti was attacked and service interrupted several times.

Some of the bands were led by chiefs who have never submitted to Italy and others by chiefs who submitted but later turned against the conquerors.

Government casualty figures indicate that an average of 30 or 40 Italians are slain each month at the hands of rebellious natives.

Officials compare the situation in Ethiopia to that of the first few years of American occupation of the Philippines and say that local outbreaks are to be expected for some time. They deny that there has been any general uprising since Italian rule was established upon the fall of Haile Selassie's empire.

Currency Bootlegged

ROME (AP)—Bootleg currency by the thousands of dollars' worth is being shipped into Ethiopia, impeding Italy's efforts to replace with Italian money the coin of ousted Emperor Haile Selassie's regime.

The semi-official Stefani News Agency reported that 100,000 new thalers have been minted in Brussels on the order of certain Paris interests which are sending them into East Africa.

Apparently at the present low price of silver a considerable profit can be made by minting the silver coins and using them in trading with Ethiopian natives.

The big silver thaler, or Maria Theresa dollar, still is the favored coin in many sections. Its "cartwheel" size and weight impresses natives more than Italian currency.

Italy is seeking gradually to withdraw the thaler and replace it with Italian money. Italian sources hint there may be a move against Italy behind the shipment of coins.

However, Premier Mussolini himself had a large number of thalers struck off in Italy when it was found they were more acceptable to tribesmen willing to sell out to Italy during the invasion of Ethiopia.

Bond Among Americas Grows Closer

Josephus Daniels, U. S. Ambassador to Mexico; Mrs. R. R. Boyer, New York, Member of Air Caravan; Eduardo Hay, Mexican Secretary of State; Mrs. R. H. Reyher, New York, Member of Air Caravan

Mexico Approves Peace Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The support which Mexico is giving to the cause of Inter-American peace was described by Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay during the recent visit here of the American women delegates of the People's Mandate to End War.

This delegation concluded in Mexico its air journey to the Latin American countries for the purpose of urging ratification of the peace pacts adopted at the Buenos Aires Conference last year, and is composed of Mrs. Ana del Pulgar de Burke, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Enoch Wesley Frost, Arkansas, Mrs. Rebecca Hourwich Reyher and Mrs. Robert Roscoe Boyer of New York.

Mexico's adoption of the pacts is already almost a reality said Lind Hay. The Senate has approved the conventions dealing with the establishment and maintenance of peace, as well as the non-intervention pact proposed by the Mexican delegation. President Cardenas has also approved the pacts and they will soon be deposited in the Mexican embassies in Washington and Buenos Aires for final adoption.

The text of the convention to cooperate in all ways in the termination of the Pan American Highway also has been ratified by the Senate, he said. This route, pointed out the Foreign Minister, will serve as a direct link between all of the American countries and will be a great aid in promoting understanding and friendship among them.

The conventions dealing with education, culture and propaganda, proposed at the Buenos Aires Conference, are now awaiting the approval of technical authorities to whom they have been submitted. When passed upon they too will be sent to the Senate.

High praise was accorded the peace missionaries by the Foreign Minister, who assured them that Mexico has supported and will continue to foster all inter-American relations which deal with the respect for the rights of others, and with establishing friendship between nations.

Upon leaving Mexico the delegates announced that they were to be received at an early date by President Roosevelt and by the diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American countries in Washington, where they will make a report of their trip.

Physicist Counts Molecules

(Continued from Page 1)

gether into rugs they would make five rugs each large enough to cover the whole earth.

As for the possibility of error in such computations, Dr. Hire admitted other investigators had arrived at values somewhat smaller than his, but that all causes of error are being studied so they may be corrected in future experiments.

In an unusually fine exhibit, Dr. L. F. Curtiss, Bureau of Standards physicist, showed how he obtained data with cosmic ray counters sent by balloons to record heights of 23 miles, thereby confirming the view of specialists that the mysterious cosmic rays supposed to pelt the earth from inter-stellar space, are for the most part not cosmic at all, but secondary effects, generated within our atmosphere.

Study of Surfaces

Another researchist, Dr. Harry H. Sobotka, of New York, attempted to make fellow members of the association surface-conscious by introducing his talk on "The Chemist Looks at Surfaces" by asking how many knew the measurement of their surface area? He declared everyone knows how much he weighs, what his height is and how much of a waistline he owns, but practically no one knows how much surface he possesses—"not because he is ashamed of it, but because he never bothered to measure it." Such measurements, he said, are of vital importance in biological considerations of how basic food materials are converted into heat and energy.

A plan for scholars to study contents of the incunabula or early printed books in order to definitely place the growth of scientific thinking in the fifteenth century, was made by Dr. George Sarton, prominent natural science historian associated with the Carnegie Institution of Washington and Harvard University. These books consecrated the victory of Aristotelelianism as harmonized with Christianity at that time.

System Is Blamed For Problem Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29

If natural scientists have their way, a re-investigation will be made of the report cards of so-called "problem children" whose deportment is registered "below par." At the Minnesota State Training School, teachers are being trained to observe positive as well as negative behavior, says D. B. Harris, director of education.

A review of one year's use of this policy in the Minnesota school discloses teachers tend to make too few observations of good behavior and record too many negative items, mostly indicating lack of interest and breaking of arbitrary conduct rules.

Natural Scientists Pick Officers for 1938

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, director of the United States Bureau of Standards, was elected president of the American Physical Society yesterday.

Dr. John T. Tate of the University of Minnesota was chosen vice-president; Prof. W. L. Severinghaus of Columbia University, secretary, and Dean George B. Pegram of Columbia University, treasurer.

Dr. Willis Ray Gregg, chief of the weather bureau, Washington, D. C., was named president of the American Meteorological Society. Dr. George F. McEwen of the University of California Institute of Oceanography, was elected vice-president; Dr. C. F. Brooks of Harvard University, secretary, and L. T. Samuels of the United States weather bureau, treasurer.

C. F. Scofield of the University of Buffalo was chosen president of Gamma Alpha, graduate natural scientific fraternity.

Officers of Phi Beta Kappa, all re-elected, are: Homer L. Shantz of the United States Forest Service, president; Lawrence R. Guild, Carnegie Institute of Technology, secretary; E. C. Auchter, Washington, regent; Roy M. Peterson, University of Maine, editor, and R. C. Gibbs, Cornell University, fellowship supervisor.

Miss Margaret Morse Nice of Chicago was elected president of the Wilson Ornithological Club, a national organization; Lawrence E. Hicks of Ohio State University, first vice-president, and Dr. George M. Sutton of Cornell University, second vice-president.

The organizations met in connection with the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Clairvoyance Tests Failure at Stanford

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. John L. Kennedy of Stanford University reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science today that he had been unable to duplicate the tests of "extra sensory perception" or clairvoyance in reading "matched cards," which had been announced by Dr. J. B. Rhine of Duke University.

Dr. Rhine has reported many cases in which persons were able to perceive the figures on cards pointed out by another person without resort to sight, sense, smell, taste, or feeling.

Dr. Kennedy declared he had been able to find only one person out of 100 college students able to perform the card-calling tests with a high degree of accuracy. This person apparently used cues on the backs of the cards to guide him, Dr. Kennedy added.

The Stanford natural scientist declared, however, he had not been able to determine what these cues were, and that Dr. Rhine's work still left a puzzle to be explained by psychologists.

Films to Teach Albanians Modern Ways of Farming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—With the intent of inducing the Albanian peasant to abandon his primitive methods of agriculture, and to educate him in the rotation of crops, use of steel plows, and the hygienic treatment of his livestock, the Government has arranged to import films from America and England showing the latest agricultural improvements.

The Ministry of National Economy is preparing to have the films shown throughout the villages of Albania's interior with a portable projector in a van generating its own current.

Undivided Estate Increased $30,000

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—A $10,000 estate which grew to $40,000 while lying almost forgotten in Troy, N. Y., banks for nearly three quarters of a century, awaited distribution today after a compromise settlement with one of the heirs.

The quadrupled estate, representing bank deposits of two Colonie, N. Y., sisters, Ann and Elizabeth Lansing, brought claims from heirs residing in Honolulu, the Isle of Bahrien, Persian Gulf, and various sections of the United States.

When Elizabeth passed on 16 years ago, 34 years after her sister, the funds were tied up by Alida C. Slade of Ballston Spa, the administrator, who claimed that the bank accounts were part of the two estates.

Litigation ended yesterday when Surrogate Edward G. Rogan authorized Fannie L. Kelley of Schenectady, a niece of one of the sisters, to accept $2500 in a compromise settlement of her claims against the estate.

Peru Taxes Advertising To Finance Print Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—A 10 per cent tax on newspaper advertisements has been decreed by the Peruvian Government, affecting only the metropolitan area. There is a reduced levy on small "want" advertisements and those soliciting work for unemployed.

The proceeds of the tax will be used for the construction of a State print shop and the acquisition of composing and printing machinery for the establishment, which will print the official bulletin "El Peruano" and economic publicity material for foreign distribution.

Accidents Needless, S. C. Judge Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—There is no such thing as an "unavoidable accident," Judge J. W. Boyd asserted while trying a wreck case in police court here.

Despite asserting many persons are reported to have been killed in "unavoidable accidents," the judge said there are none which could not have been prevented with proper precaution. It is through negligence of one or both drivers, or from some flagrant disregard of the law, that accidents occur, he added.

Public Ownership Urged For U. S. Forest Lands

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—F. A. Silcox, chief of the Forest Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, declared yesterday public ownership of the nation's forest lands was "essential to a sound program of forest and human conservation."

The Forest Bureau head, in a report to Secretary Wallace, also recommended greater governmental co-operation with private owners, and stronger federal regulation of forest lands to prevent "continued ruthless exploitation" of this resource.

Buffalo Gets Electricity After Fire in Powerhouse

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—Electric power was completely restored to Buffalo last night, nine hours after a fire in a huge generating plant at mid-forenoon had cut off electric service to 100,000 homes in the city and suburbs. Power company officials announced that service had been restored to the downtown waterfront section, a mile long and several blocks wide at 6:27 p. m., E. S. T., the final group in the area's 700,000 users.

Tens of thousands of homes had gone without light and power for nearly six hours, until service could be obtained through an emergency network of high tension wires from a power plant at Niagara Falls late this afternoon. Failure of the regular service had stalled elevators filled with passengers in downtown buildings. There were no traffic lights and merchants displayed their wares by flashlight. Restaurant customers dined by candlelight.

U. S. Supreme Court of Future Held Up as More Liberal Body

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. Thomas Reed Powell told the American Political Science Association it seems "inconceivable" that the Supreme Court of the future will "thwart the execution of legislative policies as in recent years."

After tracing the development of the United States Constitution since its adoption 150 years ago, Dr. Powell looked a century and a half into the future in an attempt to see "how the Supreme Court will be playing its part."

Dr. Powell, who is president of the association and Langdell professor of law in the Harvard Law School, said:

"Long before then I believe that the self-expansion of the judicial role in constitutional interpretation will have ended, to be followed by curtailment imposed, if not from within, then from without.

"It is to me inconceivable that judges will then . . . thwart the execution of legislative policies as in recent years.

Supreme Court majorities, Dr. Powell said, have "woefully failed "to give Congress and state legislatures the benefit of "all national doubts" on issues of constitutionality.

"Long before the tercentenary of the framing of the Constitution," he said, "I am confident that our contemporary judges who will hold the permanent place of honor will be those who so often have had to express their attitude in dissent."

Dr. Quincy Wright, of the University of Chicago, said that under a theory advanced by Supreme Court Justice Sutherland in the Curtiss-Wright decision of 1936 the President could bring the United States into the World Court or League of Nations by "executive agreement."

Dr. Wright pointed out that United States Presidents since the Colonial times have been making agreements with foreign countries without formal ratification by Congress.

The Curtiss-Wright decision, Dr. Wright said, held that the United States is a sovereign power by virtue of the Declaration of Independence and not by the Constitution and that the President is an executive representing the sovereign power.

"There is no doubt that the President could bring this nation into the World Court or the League of Nations by executive agreement," Dr. Wright said.

Reichstag Election Ballots Consigned To the Pulp Mills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — All documents and papers, including voting papers, connected with the last Reichstag election held in Germany, as well as of all former elections and plebiscites were recently assigned to the pulp mills by order of the Ministry of the Interior.

The electoral control court having pronounced the election of March 29, 1936, valid, destruction was the next step. The procedure here followed is not different from that followed by previous régimes, except that formerly these documents and papers generally remained longer before being destroyed, whereas now they will be used immediately to help supply Germany's needs under the Four Year Plan.

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PILLOW CASES	42x 36"	.45	.60
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	42x 72"	.80	$1.10

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The Sun

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Officiating Again Overshadows Major League Hockey—Harvard Sextet Tied

Referees Again Spoil Contest As Bruins Win

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Boston	12	2	4	38	31	26
Rangers	9	2	7	45	30	20
Chicago	6	2	9	30	39	14
Detroit	3	2	13	27	54	8

Canadian Division

Toronto	9	5	4	60	41	23
Americans	8	2	8	37	25	18
Canadiens	7	6	4	46	39	20
Maroons	6	1	11	27	43	13

Results Dec. 28

Boston 3, Rangers 2.
Toronto 3, Americans 0.
Canadiens 3, Montreal 0.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The life of a hockey referee really is "sumpin." They average only fair wages for services, but they sure do get their names in the papers. And they dominate hockey by getting more crowd boohing in one game than the entire comic wrestling profession in a season. Perhaps it is some solace to them to be on such speaking terms with players, managers, governors and other hockey individuals, even if the speaking terms are only abuse.

Last night at the Boston Garden the Bruins defeated the New York Rangers, 3 to 2. The game was a hard-checking, bruising affair featuring roughness to excess, but out of it all the referees, Clarence Campbell and Archie McTier, received their share of public attention. At no time were they lost in the shuffle. In fact, they were instrumental to the scenes which took place. They may have reached a decision this morning, but all during last night's game they were undecided whether to curb the flagrant rule violations or not. And they did not.

Pretty Sad Affair

Actually, the officiating was pretty sad and incompetent for a sport so open to danger. They must have seen the rising tide of trouble as did everyone else and when they failed to take a firm hand, two rather serious injuries resulted and only good fortune prevented more. All season, Lester Patrick has believed the refereeing has been against his team even though he has not entered protest. Art Ross admitted that the officiating last night was poor, but threw up his hands and said, "Where can we get better referees?"

The only answer to that, if there be an answer, is to simplify the duties of the present referees. In so doing it might give them a chance to do better and relieve the situation. Last night was the roughest game on Boston ice this season, although there have been rougher games here in past seasons. While good, clean, hard body-checking is legal in hockey, hooking, holding, interference, etc., has no place in the game and only causes the aggravation which eventually creates unruly tempers.

The present offside rule demands altogether too much of the officials' time. Crossing the two blue lines onside is important enough to need careful scrutiny, but in so doing the referees lost sight of much individual mayhem. Stationary guards in promenade seats at the blue lines with nothing else to do but ring a bell or blow a whistle for offside would give the referees opportunity to watch everything else.

"Old College Try"

The game is past history today. While rough hockey is not to be condoned, it certainly does prove that players have that so-called "old college try" and a little more. Here were two teams going at each other as though it were a Stanley Cup game or as if first place actually hinged on the result. In truth, the Bruins held a four-point advantage going into the game and victory for the Rangers could do no more than reduce it two points.

Weiland put the Bruins ahead in the first period at 9:21. Bill Cowley scored a fast goal in exactly 16s. from the faceoff to start the second session. The officials put Dit Clapper off for holding—a minor offense compared with what they had permitted up to that time—and Rangers swarmed in on Thompson for two goals, Clint Smith from Lynn Patrick, and Cecil Dillon, unassisted. Hollett scored a fluke goal in the third period to win the game when he lost possession, but it slid under Kerr's leg on momentum. Dillon's goal was freakish in that Portland deflected the puck in.

Other games last night saw the Toronto Maple Leafs whip the Americans, 3—0, and Canadiens top their intra-city rival, Maroons, 2—0. The Leafs retained their first-place lead and the Canadiens took second place undisputed, Amerks dropping to third. Amerks played without Art Chapman and Tommy Anderson.

Defense Faulty

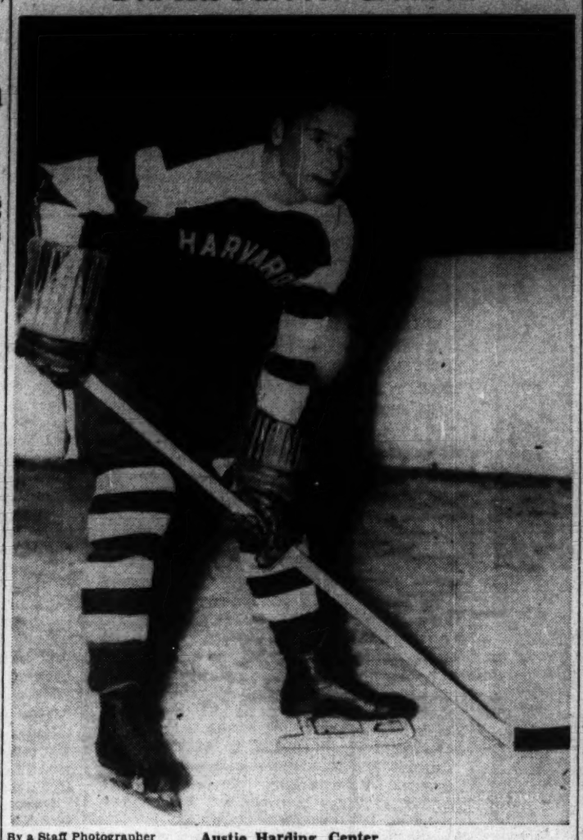
Rangers have a great team and are definitely on the upgrade . . . They have superior combination play to any team which has shown here this season and are well coached . . . The defense is faulty in that Joe Cooper and Babe Pratt resort to too many illegal tactics to cover their weaknesses . . . Cecil Dillon, a left-hand shot on right wing, is the standout of the team . . . The Colville brothers-Shibicky line, playing its second regular season, has this column's full stamp of approval.

Lester Patrick would not be pinned down to picking a Stanley Cup winner for this season . . . He did like the chances of Rangers, Toronto and Bruins, however, as they are playing now . . . Rangers and Bruins play again Friday night in New York and the chances are the game will be tame after last night's flare-up . . . Hockey is like that, rough tonight and quiet tomorrow night.

A sneak-thief rifled the pockets of the Rangers sometime during the game . . . It looked like an inside job and is the first time it has happened at the Garden . . . The game was so close that it would be quite a task to pick a winner if the two were to play again tonight . . . Milton Schmidt, Bruin center who was struck in the jaw by a Ranger elbow, will not be able to play Friday night.

President Weston Adams of the Bruins is planning action at the next governors' meeting against players striking spectators, goalies throwing pucks into the crowd, and goals scored against goalies when the netminder has been removed by the manager for another forward . . . The largest crowd of the season viewed the game last night . . . Next game here will take place next Tuesday and those Toronto Maple Leafs will be the visitors.

Did His Part for Crimson



By a Staff Photographer

Austie Harding, Center

Brilliant Skater on Harvard Hockey Team, Who Scored Two Goals Against the Westchester Rangers in the Five-All Tie at Lake Placid Last Night. He Scored the First Unassisted and the Second on a Play With Gene Emerson, Crimson Defenseman

Sporting Around the Hub

Professional skating's greatest show, the Ice Follies, opens a four-day engagement at the Boston Garden just two weeks from tonight, it is announced by Walter Brown, general manager of the North Station arena. With Bess Erhardt playing the feature role, the Follies took the Garden by storm last winter, but there is indication that current interest will surpass even that of last January. The actual dates of the approaching event are Jan. 12 through 15.

Bess Erhardt's charm on the blades captivated the East's figure skating partisans on her initial professional tour last season. There have been many outstanding amateur skaters, and there still are, but when blade performers are working, for guarantees, they naturally turn their entire attention to perfecting the numerous routine figures and reach the acme of their skill.

Other attractions on the Follies program include the comedy ice skating duo, Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson, who sent the Garden into an uproar last winter with their interpretation of the "Old Gray Mare": Roy Shipstad, the human top, who spins faster and longer than any other skater ever seen in the Hub, and Lois Dworshak, the rhythm girl from Carleton College.

♪ ♪ ♪

After a short local breathing spell, during which they meet the Tiger varsity sextet at Princeton, N. J., the Boston Olympics return to the Garden on the evening of Jan. 9 for another Provincial Hockey League game with St. Jacques stickmen.

Hago Harrington's puck chasers came out of the Granby game in near-perfect condition, only Jack Costello, hefty right winger from Lowell, being on the temporary injured list. Junie Stubbs will be back on defense against Princeton, bolstering a berth that was noticeably weakened in the Granby 5-all overtime tie.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob Quinn passes along the interesting information that of the 40 to 50 local boys picked up by the Bees last season, approximately 30 have made the grade in professional baseball. The B's president cited the incident to substantiate his belief that New England stands on equal footing with any other section of the country as an incubator for major league prospects.

Quinn also voiced his enthusiasm over the rapid development of the Bees' minor league farming program at Scranton, Penna.; Zanesville, Ohio; Beaver Falls, Penna., and Salisbury, N. C., and expects at least six or seven of his farm hands to be ready for the National League by 1939. Pitcher Richard Erickson from Worcester and Shortstop Joe Walsh from Brookline are a pair of Massachusetts boys who stand a good chance of making the Beehive their permanent residence next season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Baseball fans are always eager to encourage youngsters. History has proved that oftentimes the crowds will follow a young, hustling club which is counted out of the pennant race, in preference to a flag contending outfit of established stars. It is the aim of both the Bees and Red Sox to bring new faces and insert youngsters into their respective lineups during the coming campaign, regardless of their prospects in the pennant battles. In time, they will take the pennant situation into their own hands.

♪ ♪ ♪

Despite Solly Nechtem's one-man show, the B. U. Terriers went down to defeat on Western Reserve's basketball court at Cleveland last night, 58 to 45. Nechtem, who played through the game without a substitute at right forward, was top scorer of the evening with 21 points. E. R.

International-American Hockey Standing

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	8	4	6	36	31	20
Philadelphia	9	1	7	51	39	19
New Haven	3	4	10	27	43	10
Springfield	3	4	10	38	47	10

Western Division

Pittsburgh	9	4	4	38	35	22
Syracuse	9	3	5	56	46	21
Cleveland	7	6	6	39	44	20

Result Dec. 28

Pittsburgh 2, Springfield 2, overtime.

N.E. College Sixes Fare Fairly Well On Foreign Rinks

This week end will wind up the Christmas recess trips of five of New England's college hockey teams. Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, Brown, and Williams have been in New York competing with outstanding collegiate and amateur sixes.

Beginning with the first week of the new year these teams will return to their respective colleges and settle down for busy schedules.

Dartmouth, Harvard, and Williams have fared fairly well, while Brown and Yale each have been defeated. The Eli were downed by Williams last Monday in the American and Canadian intercollegiate hockey series now being played at Rye, N. Y. Brown also lost a game in this series to Dartmouth, 5 to 1. This game was played last night.

Harvard, playing at White Plains, was able to skate off the ice with a 5-to-5 tie with the Westchester Rangers, a powerful amateur six.

The Big Green six is making some sort of a record, as to date Coach Eddie Jeremiah's team has yet to lose a game. Their victory over the Bruins was Dartmouth's fifth straight victory. The Indians have defeated Columbia, 7 to 0; Sacred Hearts of Concord, 4 to 1; Springfield Blue Ways, 3 to 1; Boston College, 5 to 4; and then Brown last night.

Dartmouth has yet to run in what might be called a formidable team, but with each game improvement is noted. By the time the Big Green meets its International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League foes, which, incidentally, comes next week, it should make a good showing.

Harvard, also a member of the Three-I league, has two loop games scheduled for next week. Their play last night against the Westchester six was impressive. The first line of George Roberts, Ned Cutter, and Johnny Mechem was outstanding, scoring two of the five goals. Austie Harding was the individual star, also scoring two markers. Capt. Traff Hicks, defenseman, made the solo dash in the overtime period that knotted the count.

With such valuable experience for the Crimson skaters, they should be in tip-top shape for next week's two crucial league games with the University of Montreal on Thursday night and McGill University on Saturday night, both games scheduled for the Boston Garden.

Misses Hubbell, Morrill, Madden In Semifinals

Katherine Hubbell and Polly Morrill reached the semifinals in the national girls' singles tennis tournament at Longwood's Covered Courts today by defeating Dorothy Wightman and Baba Madden, 6—4, 7—5, and 9—7, 6—3, respectively.

Miss Hubbell is slated to meet Cissy Madden in tomorrow's semifinals, while Miss Morrill is scheduled to meet the defending champion, Helen Bernhard. Cissy Madden reached the semifinal round by topping Dorothy Bruno, 6—0, 6—1, while Miss Bernhard beat Enid White yesterday, 6—0, 6—4.

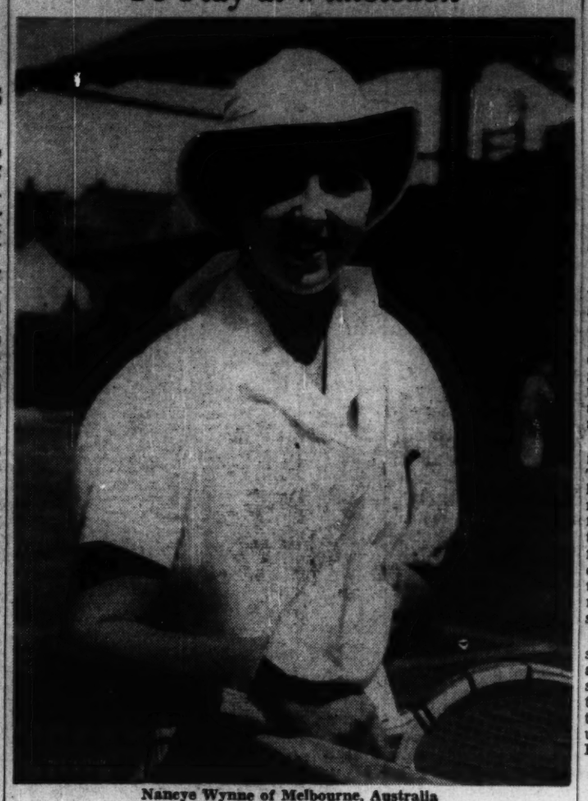
Miss Wightman, in losing to Miss Hubbell, was off her usual form. A series of errors in the second set cost her the match. Credit should go to Miss Hubbell, for she used her strong forehand to advantage and kept pressing with a driving backhand to force the Wightman girl into making costly errors.

Baba Madden put up a game fight against the more experienced Miss Morrill and forced the first set to 16 games before bowing. She evidently gave her all in that set, for Miss Morrill made short work of running out the second set.

Miss Bruno proved hardly a workout for Cissy Madden, who applied the pressure throughout the two sets to win handily.

The national doubles championship play today saw the defending champions—Miss Bernhard and Miss Wightman—coast through Jean Davis and Ruth Carter, 6—3, 6—3. The Madden sisters teamed to down Miss White and Eleanor Trumbell, 6—0, 6—1.

To Play at Wimbledon



Nancye Wynne of Melbourne, Australia

Bromwich and Miss Wynne Coming Australian Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—John Bromwich, baby of Australia's 1937 Davis Cup team, marked himself as Australia's coming star when he defeated Adrian K. Quist in the New South Wales singles final of 1937. He was the youngest competitor ever to win the event.

Bromwich, until he met Quist in the final, had not lost a set on his way to the championship. After trouncing weak opponents in the first two rounds, he allowed Harry C. Hopman, plucky and energetic ex-Davis Cup player, only five games in three sets, in a quarterfinal. Then he defeated Jack Crawford with the loss of 10 games in three sets. "Bromwich," said Crawford after that match, "played a shade better than he had ever done before. He has added pace and length to his left-handed shot, which formerly could be attacked safely. He is filled with confidence, and he has not lost any of his deadly concentration or patience to await a chance."

Quist battered his way to the final by a four-set semifinal victory against Vivian B. McGrath, but went down in a five-set final. Neither he nor Bromwich played his best tennis in this match. The scores in Bromwich's favor were, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 2—6, 7—5.

Dr. George H. McElhone, probably the soundest commentator in Australia, said, after watching the week's play in the single championship: "A careful review of the week's play shows that at present Australia does not possess players good enough to send away in quest of the Davis Cup next year. There must be a great improvement in the Victorian and Australian championship before a trip is justified."

But McElhone and other critics believe that Australia has Wimbledon's next woman champion—21-year old Nancye Wynne, of Melbourne, who, with three other Australian girls, will go abroad next year. Miss Wynne proved during the New South Wales championships that she is in a class apart in Australian women's tennis. She is the reigning national champion of most of the States. In the New South Wales final, she beat Thelma Coyne, who would probably beat all except the best three or four oversea players, 6—3, 7—5.

McElhone commented on Miss Wynne: "She is unquestionably the greatest woman player seen on an Australian court, not even excluding Dorothy Round and Australia's own Wimbledon semifinalists, Daphne Akhurst and Joan Hartigan and any number of other high-class native and visiting players."

Miss Wynne's stroke production is flawless, and her flexible wrist allows her to place the ball at will, even at the last split second. Her service action is perfect and few men in Australia can serve like her. She is tall, slim, and hard-muscled, with a figure like a boy's. She is ice and fire in temperament—cold and imperturbable in most crises and in moment of success or failure.

Gillespie Looms As Favorite In Junior Tourney

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Though the twenty-third annual national junior indoor tennis championship started out as a wide-open race among five of the eight seeded players for the title vacated by Don McNeill, there was a growing feeling today that Bill Gillespie, young Georgian, would come out on top.

Gillespie, winner of the Princeton and national interscholastic championships this summer, was matched in today's fourth round with Emerson Chapin of the University of Rochester. Also standing between him and the board-court final are Marvin Kantrowitz of New York and the University of Texas, Bobby Low of New York and Stanford University, and Bill Umstaedter of Millburn (N. J.) High School, seeded, respecitively, third, fifth and sixth.

But his mates at Scarborough School, Tarrytown, N. Y., and his headmaster and tennis coach Dr. F. Dean McClusky, feel confident of the Atlantan's ability to come through against the field.

Says Dr. McClusky: "The thing that makes Bill such a promising player for the future and such a fine player for his age is the fact that he is a conscientious student of the game.

"I really don't have to coach him. I suggest improvements and he teaches himself."

That he learns his lessons well was evident yesterday as Gillespie swept aside his fellow Atlantan and schoolmate, Don Buffington, with a loss of only two games.

Don teamed with Bill as the doubles competition began today. McNeill, who hopes to continue their seven-year friendship by going to the same college after graduation in June, took that as a good sign.

"Maybe it's a sign Bill's hot again," he said. "The last time he was really hot, he went through the Princeton interscholastics with a record of losing no more than two games to any opponent and winning one love set in every match."

Tech Dinghy Crews Win Sailing Regatta

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Massachusetts Institute of Technology crews won the combined score intercollegiate sailing dinghy regatta held on Long Island Sound, yesterday. Tech finished with 49 points with Princeton second with 42 and Harvard third at 38.

Runton Collie headed the M. I. T. crew off the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club which won four of five races and finished second in a fifth and the other Tech crew of Herman and Eric Olsen, sailing off Greenwich, finished fourth to give M. I. T. the margin of victory.

Other team scores were: Cornell 36, Dartmouth 34, Williams 21, and Yale 14.

Miss Flanders Ski Winner

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—Elizabeth Flanders of Wellesley won yesterday the college and junior women's downhill ski race sponsored by the Lake Placid Club. Miss Flanders, who won both downhill and slalom events in the competition here last year, covered the first half-mile run in 48.5s. and the second in 43.2. Anna Butterworth of Vassar College placed second with runs of 54.5 and 44.7s., and Rosamond Reed of Miss Porter's School third with runs of 1m. 02.8s. and 49.7s.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 3, Wichita 1.
Kansas City 5, St. Paul 2.

And Talking of... Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tackling the "Shamateur" Question

LONDON—Opening shots have been fired in the campaign to rid British lawn tennis of the Hooded Men in its midst. The veiled professionals, the folk who, while playing as amateurs, make money out of the game. And the reports fall reassuringly upon the ears of those who detect in the continuance of "shamateurism" a grave menace to amateur sport. Not that reports are anything new in connection with this much-discussed problem. One of the troubles is that so many reports have been heard from time to time and yet so little has actually been done in the way of real action.

Now, however, operations commence to look realistic, for the Lawn Tennis Association, governing body here of a game with a temptingly rich treasure chest, has obtained from its members the power to order tournament committees to forward full accounts within three months of the closing date of any open tournament and, if required, to furnish all vouchers and other substantiating documents.

The proposal that the L. T. A. should be authorized to make such a demand was passed on the strength of 89 votes against 1 at the 1937 annual general meeting of the association, held here recently under the presidency of Sir Samuel Hoare.

Eight Weeks Rule Favored

The exercise of the right to investigate all that goes on, financially, behind the scenes at tournaments may very obviously be expected to frustrate improper payments of expenses to players by tournament committees. But it is questionable whether it can go very far towards eliminating the "shamateurs," whose income from the game reaches them by more devious routes.

A fact that does not seem to have been faced quite squarely is that many so-called amateurs have to make money out of the game in order to keep on being amateurs, so-called. "Big" tennis makes such overwhelming demands upon the time of players concerned in it that, in the words of Sir Samuel Hoare at the annual meeting, it is "impossible for a player with a job of his own to take part."

There are, of course, notable exceptions to this generalization; but not many. The bulk of first-class amateurs require subsidization in one form or another, and that is why so many are in favor of the adoption in Britain of what is known as the Eight Weeks' Rule of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, prevailing in other countries. This regulation permits full expenses, for traveling and for living, for two months in the year. In other words, it entitles players to be kept for that period of time by the game to which their skill brings so much money.

Wimbledon Yields L. T. A. $54,500

You can obtain a useful working idea of what this money amounts to by taking a glance at the accounts presented at the recent L. T. A. annual meeting. The Association's share of the profits in the 1936 Wimbledon championships—the figures for 1937 are not yet available—was no less than £10,969—an advance by £2108 upon the figure for 1935—and other substantial items of income, contributing to a gross total of £17,880 include £1677 from membership fees, £698 profit from the British hard-court championships and £1470 from the 1937 Davis Cup challenge round.

Even so, the expenses in connection with international play—teams of men and women were sent to the United States for the American championships and the Wightman Cup—were so heavy that the net result of the year's working is a loss of £398. To perceive just how concerned the L. T. A. must be about this, you need only note that its investments total £44,896, its loans to affiliated organizations amount to £10,079, and the sum of £8316 lies in a special reserve fund, under agreement with the All-England Club, which promotes the Wimbledon championships.

After these enviable figures, one may sympathize, perhaps, with those British players who feel rather hard done by because such concessions at Wimbledon as free meals and car parking are made only to the "nominated" players, entered as official representatives of their countries. The argument is put forward that competitors of all grades of skill are responsible for the resounding financial success of the Wimbledon tournament, and the view is taken that there is no financial necessity whatsoever for the expense of playing at Wimbledon to be greater for the rank and file of competitors than it is for the stars.

The adoption of the Eight Weeks Rule would presumably iron out such discriminations and—in the opinion of many—would make the amateur position decidedly more clear-cut than it is today. Several delegates at the 1937 annual general meeting tried to get this very matter placed before the council of the L. T. A. for earnest consideration, but they did not succeed, and a vote was taken on the less revolutionary—and, as you may think, less relevant and less effective—motion regarding the supervision of tournament accounts.

Heads Together

For quite a long time the Lawn Tennis Association has been the butt for criticism by folk who declared that the controlling body was out of touch with the thought of the majority of modern players, that it has been unprogressive and that, if it did perceive certain trends, it behaved very much as if it did not.

Well, the L. T. A. can hardly be accused of being aloof in these days, since it has initiated a plan, now actually in operation, for round-table talks between leading players and representatives of the administration.

Sir Samuel Hoare, re-elected president of the L. T. A., presides over these conversations and the free exchange of views and pooling of ideas seems likely to lead to the accomplishment of overdue reforms without the upheaval of a "revolution," or any drastic forcing of hands.

For players and counsellors to get together thus is something fresh. And,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"The net result of this may be a Happy New Era."

McGill Skiers Carry Off Major Jumping Honors

LAC BEAUPORT, Que., Dec. 29 (AP)—McGill University skiers lived up to advance predictions by carrying off major jumping honors as the first international intercollegiate invitation ski meet opened in sub-zero weather yesterday.

The Redmen, with 100 points, led New Hampshire, second with 95.8, the University of Montreal, which made 87.8; Dartmouth, with 35.7, and the University of Laval, with 33.8.

Heavy snowfall made landing hazardous and slowed the run so that the jumps were not long. Because of the bad conditions, the judges refused to announce the distances, giving only the point scores for style and distance combined.

N. E. College Results

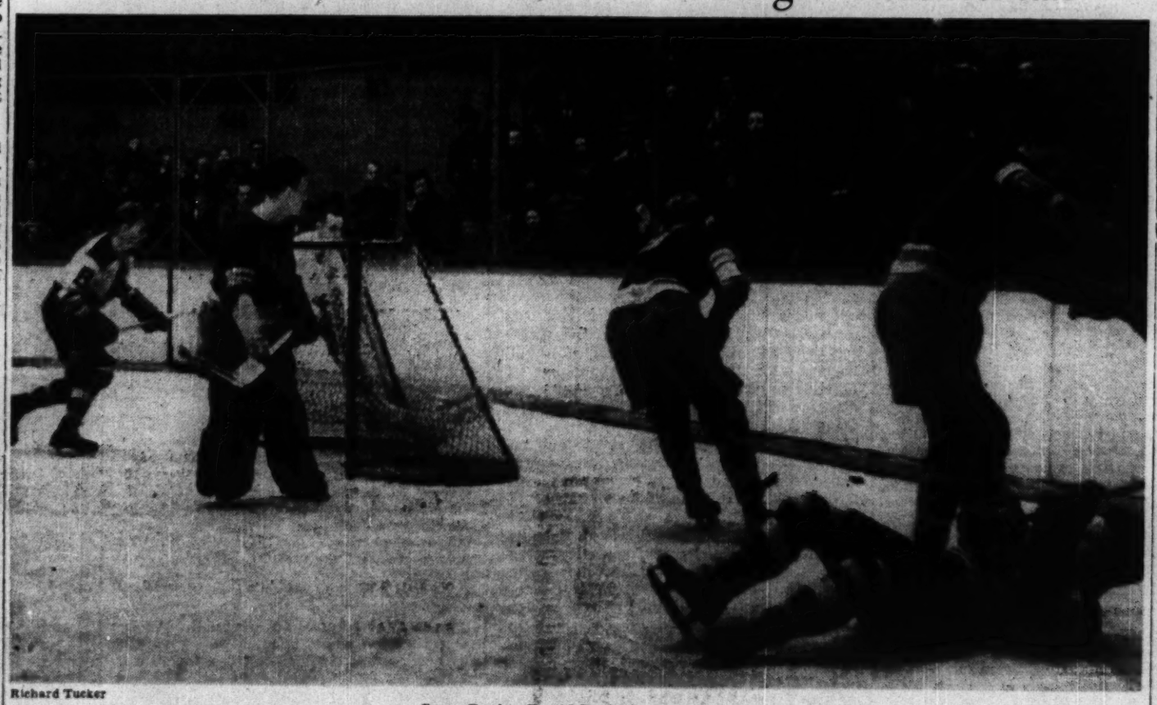
Hockey

Dartmouth 5, Brown 1 (At Rye, N. Y.)
Harvard 5, Westchester Rangers 5.

Basketball

Western Reserve 58, Boston University 45.

Knock 'Em Down Is Method of Ranger Defenseman



Richard Tucker

Scene During Torrid Bruin-Ranger Game

On the Extreme Right, Bill Cowley, Bruin Center, Has Been Knocked Flat by Big Babe Pratt, Ranger Defenseman. During a Scrimmage Along the Boards Near the New York Net, Lynn Patrick Is Skating Away With the Puck, and, on the Extreme Left, Ray Getliffe, Bruin Left Wing, Is Coming Around Back of the Net to Halt Patrick. Dave Kerr, Ranger Goalie, Watches Every Move of the Puck. Archie McTier, One of the Referees, Is in the Background

Amusements

BOSTON

WILBUR—Tonite 8:30
POP. MATINEE TODAY
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
IN THE NON-STOP LAUGH HIT
"LEANING ON LETTY"
New Year's Eve., $1.10, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30, $3.85. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c, $1.10, $1.65. Eves., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, inc. tax. Eves., 8:30.

Shubert COPLEY Theatre
Stuart and Dartmouth Sts. HAN
EVES. 8:30; POP. MAT. TODAY 2:30
ABBEY PLAYERS THEATRE DUBLIN
First Presentation for Entire Week
'THE FAR-OFF HILLS'
Next week: Mon. to Wed. June and the Paycock. Thurs. to Sat. Playboy of the Western World, followed by Rising of the Moon. Pop. Prices, 55c to $2.20. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $1.65. New Year's Eve, $1.10 to $3.30. Seats on sale also—Wilbur Theatre.

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL, Tomorrow Evening at 8:30
CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
(35 Boston Symphony Orchestra Members)
CONDUCTED BY
BERNARD ZIGHERA
—SOLOIST—
HAROLD BAUER
Tickets at Box Office—$1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook
"VICTORIA THE GREAT"
Bert Lahr and Alice Brady
"MERRY GO R[illegible]D OF 1938"

PLYMOUTH—Evgs. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w
MILTON SHUBERT presents
In association with Ruth Selwyn
The HOUSEMASTER
IAN HAY'S NEW COMEDY
with FREDERICK LEISTER
Evgs., 55c-$2.75. Pop. Mats. Thurs. 55c to $1.10. Sat. Mats. 55c to $1.65, tax incl. New Year's Eve.: $1.10 to $3.30
—SEATS NOW ON SALE—

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UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Freddie Bartholomew
"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"
& Walt Disney Cartoons
Thurs., Fri., Sat.
Eddie Canter
"ALI BABA GOES TO TOWN"
"The Barrier"

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

10TH WEEK! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Deeply moving, perfectly acted." George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Lac. 4-4577. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Best Seats $2

The Home Forum

Barnato

WE ROLLED off the train at Wingo at one o'clock in the afternoon, with three hours to wait for the westbound, and there sat a private car, waiting also.

You just can't overlook a private car. The idea of anyone having the affluence to pay for all that brass railing and plate glass, and to staff the car adequately, was one that intrigued us. We—speaking in quadruplicate—rode sometimes in lowers, more often in uppers, most frequently propped up in cindery day coaches. It was an achievement to ride at all, for the movies and the automobile were on the way in, and male quartets, and audiences who would pay to listen to them, were on the way out.

A railroad employee was stooping about the car, tapping the side frames and snapping journal-box lids open and shut.

"Nice car," remarked Archie Simmons, our first tenor. "Who's aboard?"

The car knocker fumbled a white card from his pocket. "Enrico Barnato," he read, slowly. "Sounds like an opera singer, or something."

Tommy Longman, our basso, nodded vigorously. "He is an opera singer," he said, emphatically.

Down at the end of the platform—why they need such a long platform at Wingo I could never understand—Marl Heinen was waiting. Wingo is a dreary mixture of railroad tracks, coal mines and mud, but the Heinen family makes it worth while to change trains there. The first time you come that way, Heinen approaches you: "Some of the boys come over to my house for dinner. Chicken and dumplings, today. All you can eat, for fifty cents."

The second time you visit Wingo, he doesn't ask you. He just picks up your bag and leads the way.

Tommy Longman looked at the private car. "Let's take the Signor to Heinen's. A cross-section of American cooking would do him good. He could tell them about it back in Genova."

"Why, do you know him?" asked Archie.

"No," admitted Long Tom. "But I studied once with a baritone who had studied with Barnato in Paris. Anyone who has to change trains in Wingo deserves our attention. Let's ask him."

* * *

LONGMAN SENT IN his name, by a well-scrubbed lad in a white coat, and Barnato came swinging out of his compartment. He was a strapping fellow, and his face—well, you have seen him on the stage; you know how he takes an audience into his heart when he strides from the wings.

"This is good of you, gentlemen." His handshake was vigorous, his English irreproachable. "To take pity on a stranger!"

"We may be strangers to you," said Tommy, "but you're no stranger to us. We know a good place to get an American meal, and we'd like you to come along."

Barnato snapped his fingers; the white-coated lad brought his coat and hat. "Gentlemen," said Barnato, "I am afflicted with a chef who is attentive to my diet. I escape him on every pretext, and never with greater pleasure than now." He spoke to his man in rapid Italian; the boy grinned appreciatively and ducked his head. Barnato plunged into the depths of his coat. "I am ready," he announced.

* * *

HEINEN SET OUR suitcases down with the others in the front hall. Four men were in the parlor ahead of us; they stopped talking as we entered. Barnato looked them over genially, and nodded. "Trust travelling men to find the good places to eat," he remarked. We threw our overcoats on the sofa with the others, and fitted ourselves into the grocery-store chairs that Heinen provided for his clientele.

A thin, bald-headed man next to Barnato thawed a trifle. "I'm in hardware," he volunteered. "Kitchen ranges. Do you come this way often?"

They talked easily. Barnato was to sing in Kansas City that night; I found myself thinking about his audience-to-be. They, all this afternoon, saving up their expectations until the climactic moment when Barnato would step onto the stage and take command of them. And here was Barnato himself, sidetracked at Wingo, sitting with his feet stretched toward the hard coal burner in Heinen's parlor, chatting like any other travelling man.

Heinen's eight-year-old son, tousle-headed, wandered into the room and stood before Barnato. "Want to come out and see Suzy?" he inquired, cheerfully.

Heinen took the boy by the shoulder, turned him about and gave a little push. "Go back to the kitchen," he said.

"Nice youngster," commented Barnato. "Have you any others?"

I pictured myself in Barnato's place with the situation reversed. I travelling through Italy in my private car—that took a bit of imagining!—and thrown unexpectedly into the society of nine Italians. Could I slide myself so easily into the situation, speak the language as they spoke it, know the native way of thinking as Barnato knew ours? I felt humble.

* * *

A VOICE CAME throatily from the dining room doorway. It was the Heinen boy again. "Hey!" he said in a stage whisper. "Suzy's right outside. Come on out and see her!"

"Adolf," said Heinen, rising, "I thought I told you to stay out of here!"

The boy turned, scowling, and scuffed away; we could hear the back door slam a moment later.

Barnato said to the hardware salesman: "You ask why Italy produces so many singers. I might answer by asking why this country produces so many baseball players. It's the background and attitude of the people. They learn operatic arias at their mothers' knee, just as American children learn Mother Goose—"

There was a scuffling on the front porch. Heinen rose to open the door for what he thought was another dinner guest. His young son staggered into the room, carrying a restless and energetic young pig. He got three paces into the room before Heinen recovered.

"You wouldn't come out," said the boy. "So I brought her in. Here's Suzy!"

Suzy took in the situation at a glance and disapproved. She wriggled, squirmed, got traction with her hind feet and shot out of the boy's arms.

"Hey!" He lunged frantically after her. Too late. Suzy gained the still-open front door and streaked through the yard with grunts of delight.

Marl Heinen rushed after her. All of us joined the exodus. Suzy was half a block away, frisking gaily along the railroad tracks, watching the pursuing Heinen craftily. As he advanced, she advanced.

"If it were a gazelle," said Barnato, "a man might have a chance. But a pig!" He turned, quickly, and headed for the kitchen. "There is a better way."

He returned in a moment with a dishpan and a big iron spoon. He smote the pan suggestively. Suzy, a block away by now, lifted her head and gazed fixedly in his direction.

* * *

AND THEN, BEFORE our eyes, Enrico Barnato stepped out of character. He put his hands, funnel-like, to his mouth, tipped back his head and drew a long breath. He closed his eyes in the dreamy expression common to all good hog-callers, and gave tongue.

"Whoo-oo-oo-eeeee!" The mighty falsetto rang out above the sound of a switch engine over at the yards; it rushed up the canyons between strings of box cars, and broke like surf against the tracks where Suzy enjoyed her liberty. She started, lifted her head and trotted diffidently a few paces toward home.

"Sooey! Sooey, sooey, sooey!" Barnato urged, he wheedled, he implored. The pleading and cajolery that a good hog-caller can put into that traditional call is astounding. Barnato knew all the angles. I don't know what he promised Suzy: the porcine equivalent of peaches and cream, perhaps. He made it sound good to Suzy; he convinced her. Freedom was sweet, but this sounded better; she put her little head down and headed for home as swiftly as her short legs would take her.

Across the yard like a little express train she came, straight for the trough. There she stopped, with an expectant grunt; Barnato stooped, picked her up and dropped her into the pen.

"There," he said to the youngest Heinen. "See if you can get her something to eat."

* * *

ENRICO BARNATO. It has a fine Italian sound. I considered him thoughtfully, as we put away Mrs. Heinen's dumplings. Enrico means Henry. Barnato might, conceivably, have once been—well, Barnes. Henry Barnes.

If I ever get into Iowa, I shall make inquiry. Somewhere there may be a legend of a young Henry Barnes, who years ago discovered he had a baritone voice, left the farm for study and was heard of no more. Such a legend would fit nicely with a theory I have about Barnato; but probably the whole idea is preposterous.

JOHN P. HAYES

Winter

THERE is no coloring with half the lure
Of gray-black skies above the winter snow.
They hold in secret, baffling and obscure,
The mystery from which the snow-flakes grow
This somber, sullen dusk of wintry pall,
This ashy aftermath of autumn blaze,
Spreads wide its hushed suspense above the fall
Of patterned flakes that glorify the days.
With fascinating threat it broods and lowers,
This hovering shadow that dissolves in white;
And steadily, through waxing, waning hours,
Prepares the sunless day for moonless night.

CAROLINE CAIN DURKEE

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At the Viceroy's Garden Party

THE nawab took us to the viceroy's garden party at Viceregal Lodge, which isn't a lodge at all, but a palace. There must have been fully a thousand guests. The affair was characterized by the pomp and splendor which the Indians love and for which the English have a genius. Sikh troopers of the bodyguard, gigantic men in blue-and-gold turbans, scarlet coats, white leather breeches, and polished jack-boots, stood statuesquely, grasping their pennoned lances, and through the lane thus formed the viceregal party majestically advanced. Buglers sounded a fanfare, a British band implored God to save the king, the women curtsied, the men saluted, bowed, or salaamed, and the viceroy, who in his gray flannels and soft hat looked like an English squire out for a stroll over his estate, smiled and nodded affably to everyone.

When the viceregal party, which included the nawab but did not include us, had been seated behind a hedge of lances, the other guests engaged in a wild scramble for tables and chairs. I managed to grab a table and kept possession of it by sitting on it while my cousin hunted for chairs. As he could find only one we spent the rest of the afternoon changing places, he sitting for a spell and then surrendering his seat to me. At length we spied a vacant chair and I made a dash for it, but a major-general, surprisingly agile for his years, reached it first. My cousin made the next attempt, but a beturbaned and bejeweled chieftain from the Shan States beat him by a nose. At length the situation became so ridiculous that we burst into roars of laughter, to the polite astonishment of the Indians and the utter scandalization of the English.

From the standpoint of sociability the garden party was nothing to write home about, but considered purely as a spectacle, a pageant of Oriental aristocracy, it could hardly have been surpassed. Strolling about the green velvet lawns were figures who might have stepped straight from the Thousand and One Nights. Over there, towering head and shoulders above the other guests, was the Maharajah of Patiala, whom we were to visit later on, a splendid figure of a man, jewels flashing from his turban, his ears, and his throat, his black beard braided and tied up under his chin in the fashion of the Rajputs. Beyond him, in purple brocade with a rope of pearls about his neck and a great star of diamonds flashing on his chest, was the Maharajah of Alwar. . . . There, too, was the Gaekwar of Baroda, a smiling, cherubic old gentleman, turned out as though for Gold Cup Day at Ascot, though instead of a gray topper he wore a head-dress which was a cross between a turban, a Scotch bonnet, and a deep-dish blackberry tart. He asked us to call on him the next morning and received us in bed, wearing cerulean pajamas and a pink night-cap. And, chatting with a pretty lady, the Aga Khan, the spiritual head of all the Mohammedans in India. It is said that an American, upon being introduced to him, remarked, "I believe, sir, that I know your brother Otto."

—From "Free Lance," by E. ALEXANDER POWELL. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The Frolicsome Hawk

AUDUBON not only raised tame geese but wild ones; he had found a clutch of wild goose eggs which a tame goose had hatched, and during a harsh winter had coaxed some wild geese to join the flock by a careful scattering of corn, and a few came back the following autumn. He had a tame trumpeter swan that had been wounded, and he found a small sparrow hawk in the woods nearby, dropped from the nest and still covered with soft white down, that he brought home for his "Kentucky boys," as he called Victor and John, naming it Nero because of the murderous look in its bold eye.

Soon Nero was out on the wing. . . . For a time his parents and the other young of the brood seemed outraged by this domestication, and chased him. He would then swiftly retire to his home behind a shutter. Gradually his family let him alone. He was fastidious about his food; . . . and became something of a joker, sailing down from a hidden perch, falling upon the back of a tame duck, which would waddle off, fluttering, squawking, outraged but helpless, with Nero sticking close until an insect or small bird drew him away.

"To the last he was kind to us," said Audubon, who thought the sparrow hawk, so graceful and swift on the wing, so erect on the branch, one of the most beautiful of this family. "Kind is not the word, you say, for a hawk? Well, but this Nero was like a friend. Frolicsome, then—he was frolicsome."—From "Audubon," by CONSTANCE ROURKE. (New York: Harcourt-Brace.)

By Courtesy of the Milch Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILD SUNFLOWERS: *A Painting by Harry Gottlieb*

ROUMANIAN born, Harry Gottlieb is now an American artist who lives in New York City. He may be considered in the vanguard of American artists, and his work has come into prominence through awards and honorable mentions. In "Wild Sunflowers" he reveals the joyfulness and radiance which the blossoms induce in him. It is more than a calculated portrayal of flowers, shapes, and colors. It is an expression of delight.

Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"EVERY step of progress is a step more spiritual," declares Mary Baker Eddy in the opening words of her sermon "The People's Idea of God."

It has been customary to associate progress primarily with material success of one kind or another. The foregoing statement, however, puts true progress on another basis, and reveals clearly the necessity of growth in spirituality, as the only path to the attainment of progress in its higher and deeper meaning.

In Christian Science we learn that, in order to climb the mount of genuine achievement, it is requisite to turn from the ways of so-called mortal mind, with its many byroads of human traits and reasonings. We learn earnestly to seek an understanding of God's spiritual law, as revealed in the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy, which law ever has governed and ever will govern in perfect harmony all that He has created.

Trials and tribulations may seem to overshadow one's steps, but as the individual persistently turns his gaze upwards, and away from all the unrest which tries to cast him down, to make him downcast and discouraged, and declares and realizes the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, he will find himself within a citadel of calm and peace. No foe of any kind can enter there to disquiet the heaven-bestowed harmony, unless he himself thoughtlessly permits the enemy to gain entrance.

As we gain in spirituality we make true progress; and such progress knows no retrogression, no sidetracking. Moreover, it is not subject to material conditions and human opinions, nor can it be measured by any worldly standard of success. New and oftentimes unexpected vistas appear as we gain even a slight understanding of the real man and his capabilities, as revealed through the teachings of Christian Science, and in childlike faith put these new-old truths into practice in our daily lives. The apostle stated (I Corinthians 2:9, 10): "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit."

God is our Life; and thus God, not matter, sustains us under all circumstances. God is infinite Love, and in Him, in Love, as Paul declares (Acts 17:28), we "live, and move, and have our being." Love that is infinite extinguishes discordant beliefs and discloses innumerable blessings. Mortal mind is unable to grasp the great truth of omnipresent concord, and it is its attributes—materiality, doubt, fear, and human reasoning—which build the barrier that separates one from the longed-for harmony and peace.

What we harbor in thought must of necessity find expression in our lives. When we start our day with a consciousness filled with true thoughts about God and His universe, we are prepared to let good find expression, to give and share; and these blessings return to us in proportion to our joyous giving. If we, contrariwise, start the day with wrong thinking, we shall probably experience the outcome of such thoughts. It is a waste of time to descant about the whys and wherefores of our seeming troubles. It is quite impossible to ascend to the mountain top of achievement, if we dillydally in the valley of vain regrets. If we honestly desire to progress, it is ever essential that we rise to a higher plane of thought.

God is our Father-Mother. God's child has all the efficiency, strength, health, and intelligence needed to be obedient to the divine purpose. God's work cannot be hindered, nor can His glorious purpose be frustrated. In the ratio that we draw near to God, the unfolding of His purpose takes place in our consciousness, and we begin to recognize the divine will and to reap the blessings of obedience thereto. When we subordinate the human will to the divine, our progress is placed under divine law, and God's rich promise of good manifests itself in God's own way.

Discouragement is one of the worst foes to progress. At its slightest provocation, we should follow the Scriptural admonition (Psalms 91:13), "The young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under feet." The most effective way of silencing this enemy is, undoubtedly, by counting our blessings. When we recall all the good which has been and still is ours, the many proofs of the power of Truth which we have so far experienced, we realize that the divine quality of gratitude has closed the door on error and is ushering us into the presence of healing Love. Strengthened and equipped with this tried armor of Love's actuality, we are prepared to take the next advancing step and go forward.

Mortals hesitate at times to use the good at their disposal, to give and share their daily manna, fearful that if they do so their realization of good may cease. They even hesitate to take a much-needed quiet hour for spiritual refreshment, putting first those so-called pressing duties which seem so indispensable to meet the human need. But since God is omnipresent, there can be no cessation of that which is actually good, of all that is essential for our spiritual growth; and the understanding of our oneness with the Father equips us as nothing else can, to master whatever tasks the day may bring. In the words of Mrs. Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 181): "Progress is spiritual. Progress is the maturing conception of divine Love."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Fortschritt

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„JEDER Schritt vorwärts ist ein Schritt in der Richtung nach der Geistigkeit hin", erklärt Mary Baker Eddy zu Anfang ihrer Predigt "The People's Idea of God."

Es ist üblich gewesen, Fortschritt in erster Linie mit materiellem Erfolg irgendwelcher Art in Verbindung zu bringen. Aber die vorstehende Erklärung stellt wahren Fortschritt auf eine andere Grundlage und enthüllt klar die Notwendigkeit des Wachstums in der Geistigkeit als des einzigen Wegs zur Erlangung von Fortschritt in seiner höheren und tieferen Bedeutung.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir verstehen, daß wir auf den Berg echten Vollbringens nur gelangen können, wenn wir uns von den Wegen des sogenannten sterblichen Gemüts mit seinen vielen Nebenwegen menschlicher Züge und Schlußfolgerungen abwenden. Wir lernen ernstlich nach dem Verständnis des geistigen Gesetzes Gottes trachten, wie es in der Bibel und in Mrs. Eddys Schriften enthüllt ist, des Gesetzes, das stets alles, was Gott geschaffen hat, in vollkommener Harmonie regiert hat und stets regieren wird.

Anfechtungen und Trübsale mögen scheinbar ihre Schatten auf unsere Schritte werfen; wer aber beharrlich nach oben blickt und den Blick von aller Unrast wegwendet, die ihn niederdrücken, niederschlagen und entmutigen würde, und die Allmacht und Allgegenwart Gottes erklärt und sich vergegenwärtigt, wird finden, daß er in einer Burg der Ruhe und des Friedens ist. Kein Feind irgendwelcher Art kann dort eintreten und die himmlische Harmonie stören, wenn er nicht selber achtlos dem Feind Einlaß gewährt.

Wenn wir an Geistigkeit zunehmen, machen wir wahren Fortschritt; und ein solcher Fortschritt kennt keinen Rückschritt, keine Ablenkung. Überdies hängt er von keinen materiellen Zuständen und von keinen menschlichen Ansichten ab, noch kann er nach einem weltlichen Erfolgsmaßstabe bemessen werden. Neue und oft unerwartete Aussichten tun sich auf, wenn wir auch nur ein geringes Verständnis vom wirklichen Menschen und seinen Fähigkeiten erlangen, wie er durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllt wird, und wenn wir diese neu-alten Wahrheiten mit kindlichem Vertrauen in unserem täglichen Leben in die Tat umsetzen. Der Apostel Paulus erklärt (1. Kor. 2, 9. 10): „Was kein Auge gesehen hat und kein Ohr gehört hat und in keines Menschen Herz gekommen ist, was Gott bereitet hat denen, die ihn lieben. Uns aber hat es Gott offenbart durch seinen Geist".

Gott ist unser Leben; daher erhält uns Gott, nicht die Materie, unter allen Umständen. Gott ist die unendliche Liebe, und in Ihm, in der Liebe, „leben, weben und sind wir" wie Paulus erklärt (Apg. 17, 28). Die Liebe, die unendlich ist, löscht unharmonische Annahmen aus und enthüllt unzählige Segnungen. Das sterbliche Gemüt ist unfähig, die große Wahrheit der allgegenwärtigen Harmonie zu begreifen, und seine Merkmale—Weltlichkeit, Zweifel, Furcht und menschliches Überliegen—errichten die Schranke, die uns von der ersehnten Harmonie und Ruhe trennt.

Was wir im Denken beherbergen, muß unvermeidlich in unserem Leben Ausdruck finden. Wenn wir den Tag mit einem von wahren Gedanken über Gott und Sein Weltall erfüllten Bewußtsein beginnen, sind wir bereit, das Gute zum Ausdruck kommen zu lassen, zu geben und mit anderen zu teilen; und diese Segnungen kommen im Verhältnis zu unserem freudigen Geben zu uns zurück. Beginnen wir dagegen den Tag mit falschem Denken, so werden wir wahrscheinlich die Folgen solcher Gedanken erfahren. Es ist Zeitvergeudung, sich lange über dem Warum und Wozu unserer scheinbaren Verdrießlichkeiten aufzuhalten. Es ist ganz unmöglich, auf den Berg des Vollbringens zu gelangen, wenn wir die Zeit im Tale nutzlosen Bedauerns vertrödeln. Wenn wir ehrlich Fortschritt machen wollen, müssen wir uns unbedingt zu einer höheren Ebene des Denkens erheben.

Gott ist unser Vater-Mutter. Das Kind Gottes hat so viel Tüchtigkeit, Stärke, Gesundheit und Intelligenz, als nötig ist, der göttlichen Absicht gehorsam zu sein. Gottes Werk ist nicht zu verhindern, und Seine herrliche Absicht kann nicht vereitelt werden. In dem Verhältnis, wie wir uns Gott nähern, entfaltet sich Seine Absicht in unserem Bewußtsein, und wir beginnen den Willen Gottes zu erkennen und die Segnungen unseres Gehorsams gegen Seinen Willen zu ernten. Wenn wir den menschlichen Willen dem göttlichen unterordnen, überlassen wir unsern Fortschritt dem göttlichen Gesetz, und Gottes reiche Verheißung des Guten bekundet sich auf Gottes Weise.

Mutlosigkeit ist einer der schlimmsten Feinde des Fortschritts. Bei der geringsten Veranlassung dazu sollten wir die biblische Ermahnung befolgen (Ps. 91, 13): „Du sollst auf junge Löwen und Drachen treten" (engl. Bibel). Die wirksamste Art, diesen Feind zum Schweigen zu bringen, ist zweifellos, an unsere Segnungen zu denken. Wenn wir an alles Gute denken, das wir empfangen haben und noch besitzeen, die vielen Beweise der Kraft der Wahrheit, die wir bisher erfahren haben, erkennen wir, daß die göttliche Eigenschaft Dankbarkeit dem Irrtum die Tür verschlossen hat und uns in die Gegenwart der heilenden Liebe führt. Mit dieser erprobten Rüstung der Tatsächlichkeit der Liebe gestärkt und gewappnet, sind wir vorbereitet, den nächsten Schritt vorwärts zu machen und weiterzugehen.

Die Sterblichen zögern zuweilen, von dem ihnen zur Verfügung stehenden Guten Gebrauch zu machen, von ihrem täglichen Manna zu geben und es mit anderen zu teilen, aus Furcht, daß ihre Verwirklichung des Guten zum Stillstand kommen könnte. Sie zögern sogar, sich eine sehr nötige stille Stunde zur geistigen Erfrischung zu nehmen, und erledigen zuerst jene sogenannten dringenden Pflichten, die zur Befriedigung der menschlichen Bedürfnisse so unumgänglich scheinen. Aber da Gott allgegenwärtig ist, kann es kein Aufhören des tatsächlich Guten, alles, was für unser geistiges Wachstum wesentlich ist, geben; und das Verständnis unseres Einsseins mit dem Vater rüstet uns besser als irgend etwas anderes aus, alle Aufgaben, die der Tag bringen mag, zu meistern. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 181): „Fortschritt ist geistig. Fortschritt ist der heranreifende Begriff von der göttlichen Liebe".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Carlsbad Cavern: New Mexico

THERE have I learned how much of beauty night
Enfolds, there on the somber, perilous way
Within the cavern's depths. Through opal light
Placed, friendly, in the deepening gloom—as day
Speaks unto dark—vast loveliness appeared.
Out of chaos, triumphant form! Beauty,
Arising, answers the slow dripping dew,
As when mild mercy falls on patient duty
Done, and quiet strength and grace are shaped anew.
How deep the solitude! Incredible
The lonely pipes and pinnacles and towers!
White flowers rise from stone in placid moulds
Where sunlight pierces not the darkened hours;
Where primal beauty, spacious night enfolds,
Shielding, in silence, exquisite design.

NELLIE B. MACE

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New England and Boston News. | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Page 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1937

Unified Plan Advocated For Job Insurance

Flaws Abound in Present System, Watt Says in Report

'Too Many Laws'

Federal Government Must Set Uniform Standards, He Declares

The present unemployment insurance system, operating under 52 different laws, might have been a valid program in 1776 when the 13 states were separate sovereign powers, but in today's United States it constitutes a worker protection program built upon an unsteady foundation.

That is the opinion of Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and member of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission, which he issued today almost as a farewell message as he prepared to leave both positions to become assistant to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Having closely studied the unemployment insurance system which actually becomes fully operative in January when unemployed workers register for benefits, Mr. Watt reiterated his contention that sooner or later the system must be based upon one federal system under which definite minimum and maximum standards would be established in the various states.

Basis of Criticism

While Mr. Watt was harsh in his criticism of the present system, his criticism, he said, came as the result of his desire to perfect unemployment insurance in order that the worker of today may be protected against the economic disaster of unemployment tomorrow.

It was with this intention that Mr. Watt ridiculed the practice of considering unemployment upon the basis of state's rights rather than as an interstate, national problem, and predicted only chaos from the program.

The labor leader centered his criticism on Washington for not establishing standards of the various states to meet in establishing their unemployment compensation laws. Had such standards been set up, he said, the state acts would be more uniform, benefits would have been more adequate and more stable, and the problem of the interstate worker would have been solved almost immediately.

Diversity of Laws

Yet because such standards were not established, he pointed out, 48 different state laws, two territorial laws and one District of Columbia act have been necessary to establish unemployment insurance. From this maze of laws with all the possible conflicts has developed the major problem of caring for the interstate worker who becomes unemployed.

While this problem could have been solved, Mr. Watt explained, by provisions in the federal act, today it is one of the major obstacles in the path of efficient operation of the system and adequate protection against unemployment.

The problem arise from the fact that workers, when unemployed, often find work in other states. surance system such a worker But under the unemployment inloses in the original state the benefits he has built up through his employment in that state. The question arises, "Which state shall pay him unemployment benefits if he again loses his job after a short time."

Interstate Problem

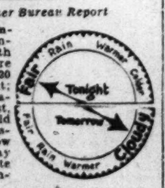
Unless this problem is solved so that the interstate worker will receive adequate benefits, Mr. Watt deemed it entirely possible that an unemployed person will refuse to take an offered job in another state, preferring to collect the benefits he has earned in the state where he started his unemployment compensation account. This practice on the part of numerous unem-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold, with lowest temperature 15 degrees to 20 degrees tonight; Thursday, occasionally overcast, not quite so cold toward night, possibly with snow flurries Thursday night; moderate northerly to northeasterly winds.



Maine: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer in the west portion.

New Hampshire: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer followed by light snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer possibly followed by snow at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds becoming variable and shifting to easterly over the south portion; fair tonight, Thursday increasing cloudiness probably followed by some snow at night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	24	Minneapolis	24	14
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	58	56
Chicago	30	30	New York	32	32
Denver	38	36	Norfolk	38	38
Helena	38	36	Philadelphia	36	34
Kansas City	30	30	St. Louis	32	32
Los Angeles	58	56	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	72	72	Washington	36	34

A—7:30 p. m., E. S. T., Dec. 29.
B—Minimum, Dec. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:14 p. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Thursday, 9:28 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:40 p. m.

DeCelles Accused of Political Interference

In Boston Today

Casualty Firm Seeks License

Accusation that political interference by the State Insurance Commissioner had obstructed issuance of a license to the Broad Street Mutual Casualty Insurance Company was made at a public hearing in the State House today.

William J. Howard, president of the concern which seeks permission to write insurance in Massachusetts —principally, it was said, compulsory automobile policies — startled some 1000 persons crowded into room 436 when he bluntly asked Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles, presiding over the hearing, "Is there any political interference in connection with this company?"

In quiet tones, Commissioner DeCelles replied: "That is not a fair question to put to me inasmuch as I am the one who will make the decision in this case."

Mr. Howard then said: "I believe there has been political interference in this case."

The hearing was originally scheduled to be held in the Public Works Building at 100 Nashua Street, but was moved when a throng of agents, company officers, and prospective clients made it evident the room provided would be too small.

Mr. Howard said he had met all the requirements for a new company, including the furnishing of a certificate of deposit for more than $100,000, but had been informed the license would not be issued. He said he was given no reason for the refusal.

Sherwins Likely To Stay on Ship

Mrs. Ann Windsor Sherwin and her son William, whose residence aboard the half submerged four-masted schooner Snetind, aground on Spectacle Island, has attracted wide attention lately, may continue to make their home there undisturbed.

At the request of Lieut. Lawrence Dunn of the Harbor Police, two health department inspectors examined the conditions on the stranded vessel, whose holds are full of water, and reported to Dr. Henry P. R. Watts, health commissioner.

Today Dr. Watts ruled that there is nothing about the Snetind that constitutes a menace to public health and that the Sherwins cannot reasonably be dislodged from their home in its cabin, if they wish to reman there.

Truckmen Plan For Strike Vote

Following a conference of truck drivers' representatives with members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration this morning, members of the union announced a meeting of drivers has been called for tomorrow night to take a strike vote.

The drivers' representatives said however, that the vote would not be taken, if a "radical change in conditions" results from a second conference planned for this afternoon between them and members of the Master Truckmen's Association at the offices of the labor board.

The master truckmen, who employ about 5000 drivers in Greater Boston, are seeking to abrogate the time-and-one-half provision of existing contracts so that they may work their men over 48 hours a week and up to a total of 54 hours at straight hourly wages, instead of time-and-a-half.

Tobin Induction Plans Announced

Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin will be inaugurated as the forty-seventh Mayor of Boston with the customary ceremonies in Symphony Hall on Monday, Jan. 3, at 10 a. m., it was officially announced today.

The oath of office will be administered by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, after City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle reads the official certificate of election.

The new Mayor, after administering the oath of office to the members of the City Council, will deliver his inaugural address. Included in the ceremonies will be selections by the Vienna Mozart Boys' Choir, the Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra, and the General Edwards Orchestra.

The Rev. John B. Creeden, S. J., Regent of the Boston College law school, will give the invocation.

Welfare Fraud Cases Prepared

Names of 50 persons who received welfare aid in Boston while jointly engaged in private employment were sent to the law department today as the city moved to recover funds distributed to these ineligible recipients.

These 50 cases were selected from a group of 150 that were dropped from welfare rolls thb first of December, and according to Patrick J. Moynihan, executive director of the welfare department, these represent the most flagrant violations in the group.

One unusual case, he said, was that of a man who received welfare aid while employed elsewhere. All funds which he received from the welfare were deposited in a Boston bank in the name of his daughter for a dowry. The sum amounts to about $500, the director estimated.

It is understood that the law department will take no action on the cases this week. Henry E. Foley, present corporation counsel, is expected to leave office the first of the year, when a successor probably will be appointed by the new Mayor, Maurice J. Tobin. Action on the 50 cases is then anticipated.

Liquor License Protest Heard

Strong opposition to the plan of Capt. Joseph Buccigross of Station 7 in East Boston to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sundays in East Boston was voiced today before the Boston Licensing Board by Senator Joseph A. Langone, Representative Thomas Barry, and Representative Enrico Cappuccio, all of East Boston. However, Captain Buccigross' plan prohibits only the sale of liquor on Sundays. He is not against the six-day licenses which do not include Sundays. Senator Langone declared that if such a regulation were put into effect, people of that district would go elsewhere. He also declared that political interference causes crime and they want no political interference or crime in East Boston.

Sergeant Frank Bohmback, who represented Captain Buccigross, declared that it is the captain's desire that either all establishments or none get a license.

Modern Progress Has Mutilated Boston's Ancient Skyline

By a Staff Photographer

Skyline From Charles River, Showing New Courthouse

Harvard Tests End Secret Of Vacuum Tubes

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After 10 years' work in Harvard's Cruft Laboratories, Prof. E. Leon Chaffee has replaced relatively crude and expensive methods of improving vacuum tube performance by trial and error, with exact knowledge of the mathematical calculations capable of clearing the forbidding jungle of interlocking mathematical functions involved.

The development promises appreciably higher tube efficiency with a saving of thousands of dollars worth of electric power annually. It is applicable not only for tubes used in radio transmission but throughout the electrical industry.

Such tubes are the electric "valves" capable of amplifying current, altering wave shapes and frequencies, detecting electric impulses, rectifying current and in general performing many other commonplace duties considered almost "magic" 30 years ago.

"Repeater" tubes are used to magnify the voice thousands of times in long-distance telephoning; sound movies; the "electric eye," remote control devices, X-ray, and television are all applications of the vacuum tube. It serves in many fields of human activity wherever delicate and complex control of electricity is required.

But the intricacy of the formulas involved in trying to improve its efficiency is indicated in the observation that in any vacuum tube the electric potentials applied present four variable factors, all reacting to the slightest deviation of any one. This is where the work of Dr. Chaffee is believed to have opened the way to even wider developments in the use of such electric "valves."

Mathematical Ratio

Through his techniques, regarded by authorities as signal triumphs of laboratory and mathematical skill over some of the most complex problems in electrical engineering, he has made it possible for engineers to resolve these variables through mathematical calculations backed by routine laboratory tests, and thus arrive at more efficient combinations of the variables.

In their first application to industry, these findings are expected to affect immediately the manufacture and use of giant tubes for radio stations which transmit and control hundreds of thousands of kilowatts of electrical energy daily. In many cases, tubes now in use may be so altered that their power output can be doubled, and their efficiency greatly increased.

Another hindrance to experimentation with such huge power tubes, some of which are as much as six feet tall, has been their cost—in some cases as much as several thousand dollars. Here, too, Dr. Chaffee has pioneered in developing the first technique by which comprehensive tests of the behavior of large power tubes can be made with small models.

But the use of the small-scale model is only one of four methods he has developed for investigating power tube operation.

Graph Curves Used

The second method is to calculate the tube performance from graph curves based on characteristics of the unit. Another method renders investigation possible by testing at ordinary household current-frequency (60 cycles), for

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Eight Are Held In Somerville On Gambling Charge

Somerville, Mass., police have been censured severely in the last few weeks by Judge Malcolm E. Sturtevant for inefficiency in obtaining evidence against gamblers.

So when Federal agents came into their town last night in connection with an interstate gambling pool, based on the Treasury's daily balance, the local officers determined to get busy.

Right on the heels of the federal men, they went. "Now we'll find out where this gambling is going on," they said.

Up the stairs of a building in Davis Square went the G-men. Up the stairs went the local officers, right after them, grim and determined. On the second floor, the Justice Department agents came upon a room equipped for race betting and occupied by 10 men.

They Got Their Men

Singling out two of the 10, the federal agents said these were key figures, two of 69 alleged ring leaders of an eastern gambling syndicate, for whom they had obtained federal indictments at Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 10.

Having achieved their purpose, the G-men clumped down the narrow stairs with their prisoners. The local officers looked around. There were telephones at long tables, and race-betting blanks beside them.

When the phones rang, the police answered and found those at the other end desired to place bets on today's races. The officers rounded up the equipment and the eight remaining occupants of the room and hustled them all to the police station.

Today they arraigned the eight in Somerville District Court, before Judge Sturtevant. The men were charged, not with frequenting a gambling place, but with setting up and promoting a lottery.

One for All, All for One

"Why did you place this charge against them?" the judge asked the police.

"We asked them who was the operator of the place, and none would tell, so we charged them all with being operators," was the reply.

"Why are some of the federal officers not in court?" asked the Judge.

"We understand they took an airplane for Buffalo with their two prisoners," was the answer.

"It seems necessary to me that they be here," the court declared. "We don't get much evidence (as to who is responsible for this gambling) when they're in Buffalo.

"I'm getting awful sick and tired of important cases coming in here without any evidence.

"I'm going to send this case down to the grand jury hoping that someone who knows how to prepare a case will do so."

The judge then released the men in $1000 bail each for action of the Middlesex county grand jury. It was the fourth raid in Somerville since summer. In the first two, the prisoners were held in bail of less than $100 each and all defaulted.

In the meantime, the G-men rounded up seven others of their quarry in this section and prepared to arraign them in the Federal Building, Boston, before United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman. In Fall River, Lowell, Worcester and Longmeadow, Mass.,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Boston's Seal
Showing the Skyline of the City's Early Days

Suburbs and Cape Protest Cutting Of Rail Service

Ending of railroad service at 72 suburban Boston and lower Cape Cod points, which is sought in a petition filed yesterday with the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities by trustees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, brought strong protests from civic organizations and individuals last night and today.

Hundreds of suburban residents accustomed to commute by automobile in fair weather and to rely upon the railroad to solve their problem when blizzards rage or road surfaces become icy—as they did last night—awoke suddenly to the realization that such occasional patronage might have offered scant inducement to rail officials to continue daily service.

While admitting their own part in bringing about the New Haven's attempt to abandon service in many places, however, many of these commuters did declare that their patronage would have been more constant had the railroad kept pace with modern transportation progress on these branch lines instead of reducing schedules in many instances to a point where it became necessary to drive a car into Boston in order to get home again the same day.

Hearings Planed

Although many of the 72 stations slated for abandonment are small stops on lines which will be continued, several passenger services would be discontinued altogether if the petition is granted at the hearing which will probably be held in January or February, according to the Public Utilities Department.

Among the lines which would be used for freight are the sections from Yarmouth to Provincetown on Cape Cod and the branch from Needham Junction to Bellingham Junction, running through Charles River Village, Dover, Medfield, Millis and Medway.

Lewis C. Weeks of Falmouth, secretary of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, said last night that he would call a meeting of the directors of that organization to consider the situation, under which the entire

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Skyline of Old Boston Is Again Being Pierced

The familiar skyline of Boston, from across the Charles, with the dome of the State House capping the summit of the central rise in the land, exists no longer.

The long-based mound of the city seal of Bostonia Recondita A. D. 1630, still continues a mound when viewed from across the river, at approximately the same point where the designer of the seal took his stand, but the skyline is broken by a series of monuments to Boston's modern building program.

Chronologically, the spearpoint of the long granite column, the Custom House tower, destroyed the gentle curve of the rounded hill where the Gold Dome dominated the landscape. That intruded just to the left of the State House.

Next in the modern structures was the blocky set-back United Shoe Machinery Building on lower Federal Street—to the right of the dome.

Now the steel skeleton of the new courthouse in Pemberton Square rises almost to the height of the Custom House tower and, while giving balance to the landscape composition, is the final touch to the re-made canvas of a familiar Boston scene.

Boston-Dedham Buses Approved

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today approved licenses granted by the City Council to the Johnson Bus Lines to operate between Dedham and Park Square and Dedham and Hyde Park making bus transportation to Boston possible for commuters as far as Milford, Walpole, Dover and Westwood.

The licenses stipulate that no passengers can be picked up by inbound buses within Boston boundaries and no passengers can be left off by out-bound buses within Boston proper. This is to avoid competition with the Boston Elevated lines.

Second Libel Charge Filed Against O'Hara

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29 (AP)—Walter E. O'Hara, owner of the Providence Tribune Company, publisher of the former Star-Tribune, and president and managing director of the Narragansett Racing Association, today was indicted by the Providence and Bristol County Grand Jury on a charge of criminal libel of William E. Beehan, New York advertising man.

It was the second indictment returned against O'Hara on a criminal libel charge this year. The Kent County Grand Jury indicted him last October on a charge of criminal libel against Gov. Robert E. Quinn, Both charges are based on publication of articles in the Star-Tribune.

Connecticut Parkway Near Jury Inquiry

Governor Cross Hints at Criminal Action on Land Purchases

Investigation On

Four Official Inquiries Are Being Made Into $20,000,000 Highway

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross said today his investigation of land purchases for the 32-mile Merritt Parkway in Fairfield County "is preliminary to a possible grand jury investigation."

The Governor emphasized at a press conference, however, that thus far nothing has come to his attention that indicates the necessity of criminal proceedings.

"I can't act on rumor," he asserted. "Some things, however, don't look right, and we want to get all the facts."

The Governor's reference to the possibility of a grand jury probe followed a statement by State's Attorney Lorin W. Willis of Fairfield County that he would "prosecute if there is any evidence of criminal irregularities in the parkway transactions."

Mr. Willis said he was collaborating with Attorney General Charles J. McLaughlin in an "intensive study" of parkway land sales as they appear in state and town records.

The intervention of Mr. Willis and the attorney general brought to four the number of official inquiries being made into land purchases in connection with the $20,000,000 parkway. Besides investigations by the state comptroller's office and the Public Works Department, Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald himself was called upon by the Governor to furnish a complete statement of all realty transactions.

Another development in the parkway probe was a request from Representative Alfred N. Phillips Jr., a Democrat, that the Governor oust Commissioner Macdonald, whom, he asserted, was "felt by many to be the cornerstone of the Republican machine" in Connecticut. The Chief Executive said Mr. Phillips' request would be ignored pending further inquiry.

The varous inquiries resulted from published reports that the state had bought much of the parkway land at prices many times higher than the assessed valuation.

Disclosures on the land takings followed the report of the State Comptroller to the Governor that more than $5,000,000 has already been spent in purchasing land and that 41 parcels are still to be acquired.

Reports of the purchases allege that the price paid in some instances has been 14 times the assessed valuation of the properties.

From Westport sources there was a report that one piece of land was purchased for $183,000 although the assessment was only $13,610. This land was acquired from the Westport Estates, Inc., a Greenwich concern.

Records of town assessors disclosed that this strip of 25.2 acres was listed in the name of the Westport Estates, care of the Kemp Realty Company of Westport. Former State Representative LeRoy G. Kemp of Darien, president of the Kemp company, is said to have acted as agent in the sale.

The proposed by-pass highway, scheduled to open next summer, connects with the Hutchinson River Parkway in Westchester County, N. Y.

Home and Family Go Together, Says Lawrence Judge

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP)—A ruling by District Court Judge Frederic N. Chandler that "a man's home is where his family lives," today cost Earl Harvey, of Springfield, $25.

Mr. Harvey, an automobile mechanic in the winter and a guide at his sporting camp in Jackman, Maine, in the summer, was convicted of driving an unregistered and uninsured automobile. He was fined on the former charge and prosecution was discontinued on the latter.

His automobile, bearing Maine registration plates, was involved in a minor accident while he was enroute from Springfield, where he spent the holidays with his family, to his Jackman camp.

Judge Chandler ruled that since his family lived in Massachusetts his automobile should have been registered and insured in this state.

Police Oppose Liquor License

Police from the Brighton area opposed renewal of a restaurant's liquor license before the Boston Licensing Board, yesterday, on the ground that it is patronized largely by welfare recipients. Sergt. Joseph T. Maguire, representing Capt. John McGrath of the Brighton police, said that residents in the vicinity of the restaurant, located at 120-124 Braintree Street, cannot afford liquor.

The restaurant owners' defense, however, contended that "there is not a single place in Boston but what caters to welfare recipients," and declared because some welfare recipients patronize an establishment that is no reason to penalize the owner.

New Hampshire Motor Act Faces Constitutional Test

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29—New Hampshire's new and much discussed Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act is now before the state Supreme Court under a challenge of its constitutionality.

This law requires that in any accident involving damages of $25 or more the owners of the vehicles involved must post evidence of their financial responsibility to meet any possible claim that might arise from the accident, else face suspension of license and registration.

The system applies regardless of the apparent blame of one of the parties involved. After such claims are settled or the financial responsibility assurance is posted, it is necessary for both parties to furnish evidence that they are insured or financially responsible to meet any claims from future accidents.

In one of the cases now before the Supreme Court the contestant points out that the other party involved in the accident had paid a fine for violating a motor vehicle law at the time of the accident and has paid for damages sustained by the contestant, yet the Motor Vehicle Commissioner had not returned the license and registration of the contestant.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has resulted from the law. In application it would apply to the owner or operator of an unoccupied car if another car ran into it and caused $25 damage to one of the vehicles.

* * *

Timber and Taxes

A concerted move is under way in the State to make the ownership and development of timberland more interesting and more profitable. The State Grange, the State Extension Service, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and the State Forestry Department are all seeking to aid in solving the problem. The chief bone of contention is the tax problem. It is difficult to create interest in timberland when taxes continue to increase as

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Sibelius Composition 'Saved' In Symphony Hall Melodrama

The climax of an old-fashioned melodrama—the hero's arrival with the mortgage money just as the villain was foreclosing on the old homestead—was never more exciting than the atmosphere in Symphony Hall this morning as Dr. Serge Koussevitzky showed his players the first telephoto parts of a Sibelius composition which had been flashed to America in the nick of time for Friday's concert.

Indeed, the whole chain of events since 11:30 yesterday morning when the words "pictures on the way" were radioed over the Atlantic have been in the very best Nick Carter tradition.

Necessity to use radio in this manner occurred when certain parts of an unpublished choral-orchestral work by Jan Sibelius, mailed from Germany on Nov. 18, failed to arrive. Their disappearance became doubly alarming when it was thought that no other copies existed. The work, "The Origin of Fire," will be given its American première on Friday by the orchestra and the Helsinki University Male Chorus of Finland, which opens its American concert tour in Boston.

The cable which told that the telephoto transmission was under way was sent by Breitkopf and Hartel, Sibelius' publishers, in Leipzig, to their American representative, the Associated Music Publishers in New York. It has been learned since that the 14 pages of manuscript were sent over telephone wires to Berlin before they began their invisible trans-Atlantic crossing.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon, the photo division of RCA in New York received the message, "coming in." Slowly the rows of staves began to appear on the photo printing machine. The original pages had been reduced so that four of them went on one page, 8½ by 11, for reasons of economy.

The transmission was completed at 11:25 p. m. last night, just seven hours and 55 minutes after it had been started. Karl Bauer, representative of the Associated Music Publishers, who had superintended

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Right This Way," a musical romance with Guy Robertson, Tamara, Joe E Lewis, Blanche Ring, Leona Powers and Thelma White. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"The Far-Off Hills," comedy by Lennox Robinson presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players, with Eileen Crowe, Maureen Delany, May Craig, Frolie Mulhern and Arthur Shields. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

South Station—
Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen, Ski Skill, Australia Color-Tour, newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Petrified Forest," featuring Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. 12:28, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "The Bride Walks Out," with Barbara Stanwyck and Gene Raymond. 1:55, 5:00, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Stagecoach," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:50. "Notre Dame," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Submarine D-1," featuring Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "45 Fathers," with Jane Withers and Thomas Beck. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Thrill of a Lifetime," starring Dorothy Lamour, Judy Canova, Eleanore Whitney and the Yacht Club Boys. Also "Night Club Scandal," with John Barrymore.

Hub—
"Portia on Trial," featuring Heather Angel and Neil Hamilton. 9:25 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "The Duke Comes Back," with Allan Lane and Heather Angel. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4, 6:30, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," starring Eddie Cantor and June Lang. 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Man Who Cried Wolf," with Lewis Stone and Barbara Read. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

University—
"Little Lord Fauntleroy," starring Freddie Bartholomew. 3, 6:10, 9:25. Also Walt Disney Cartoons. Tomorrow: "Ali Baba Goes to Town," featuring Eddie Cantor. Also "The Barrier," with Leo Carrillo.

Boston—
"She's Got Everything," starring Helen Broderick and Victor Moore. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 7:43, 10:25. Stage: The Three Stooges. Tomorrow: "Crashing Hollywood," featuring Lee Tracy and Lee Patrick. Stage: Phil Regan in "Broadway Revels of 1938."

Tremont—
"Dr. Socrates," starring Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 4, 6:56, 10:05. Also "History Is Made At Night." With Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur. 8:50 a. m., 11:15, 2:10, 5:20, 8:15. Tomorrow: "After the Thin Man," featuring William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "Make a Wish," with Bobby Breen and Basil Rathbone.

Metropolitan—
"True Confession," featuring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: Nancy McCord in "Swing Santa, Swing." Tomorrow: "Wells Fargo," starring Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. Stage: Little Jack Little and his orchestra.

Keith's Memorial—
"Hitting a New High," starring Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:17, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Boy of the Streets," with Jackie Cooper. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Uptown—
"It's Love I'm After," featuring Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," with Mischa Auer and Bert Lahr. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

State and Orpheum—
"The Firefly," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. State: 11:20, a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7, 9:40. Also Robert Benchley's "How to Start the Day."

Exeter—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," featuring Eddie Cantor and June Lang. 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Dinner at the Ritz," with Paul Lukas. 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Victoria the Great," starring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. Also "Merry Go Round of 1938," with Bert Lahr and Alice Brady.

Scollay and Modern—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. Scollay 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 6:50, 9:30. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. "Daughter of Shanghai," with Anna May Wong and Charles Bickford. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25 Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Boston Chamber Orchestra; Bernard Zighera, conductor. 8:30.

At the Boston Art Club

The Arts in Boston

The annual exhibition of small pictures and sculptures is on view at the Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street. Great changes have come about recently at the Art Club with its new tenant, the Boston Museum of Modern Art. Now, what was the routine exhibition—such as the present one—will be the exception.

It is a good group which has been selected by the jury, consisting of many gifted and independent local lights. Within the smaller dimensions of the canvas, these artists hold forth, painting the countryside, composing still-lifes, seeking fresh patterns, new schemes, working indefatigably. From photographic portraiture to terse, clipped designs, they paint freely in the manner which most suits their temperaments. Because the actual number of very accomplished artists is so small, it is taken for granted that most of these painters are average. But the level of average has been raised in recent years since painters have become more interested in the organization of pictorial material, in pictorial construction rather than mere surface imitation. When they copied slavishly, they remained blind to the most important formal considerations. Outstanding among the pictures are canvases by Gretchen Cook, Emma Fordyce MacRae, Harold Rotenberg, Bessy Creighton, and Molly Luce.

The water colors are more amateurish and less challenging. The sculpture exhibits include some interesting items.

Bob Burns
In "Wells Fargo," New Film Due at the Metropolitan Theater Tomorrow

Educational Exhibit

Those interested in methods of teaching drawing will enjoy visiting the exhibiting gallery of the Boston Public Library, where there are to be seen many sketches by students of various schools and colleges. The sketches are done from memory or from motion picture models. Any method which makes the initiate in drawing see more clearly and work more vivaciously is to be recommended.

D. A.

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of the programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Friday's Features

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild sketch: Zona Gale's "Miss Lulu Bett."
4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Current Question's Before the Senate": talk.
7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Bughouse Rhythm": talk; music.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lucille Manners; Revelers; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time": vocalists; chorus; orch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Oliver Wakefield; Bing Crosby.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Twenty Years Ago and Today": dramatizations.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Songshop": Kitty Carlisle; Frank Crumit; Alice Cornett; quartet; orchestra.
11:15 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Rangers hockey game.
12:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "WEEI Welcomes 1938."
12:01 WBZ (WJZ — National), WNAC (WEAF — National), "America Dances": dance music from coast to coast.

Quincy Council in Deadlock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 29—The Quincy City Council will be without a president when that body is supposed to organize next Monday unless members can reach an agreement, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin said today. Three of the nine councilors are seeking the presidency causing a deadlock with the present leader, Avery W. Gilkerson, who controls four votes but needs a fifth to secure election. The situation is without precedent here.

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Employees Vote Part of Wages To Pay Mill's Debt

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP)—A proposal whereby workers of the Nelid Mill would contribute 10 per cent of their weekly wages toward a fund to satisfy pressing creditors of the corporation was accepted unanimously here today by nearly 400 second-shift workers gathered at a special meeting.

The meeting and the proposal were sponsored by New Bedford Textile Council through its advisory committeee.

In return for the 10 per cent deduction from their pay, workers would receive shares of stock, possibly preferred. It was declared this was the only method available for saving the Nelid Mill from liquidation.

First-shift workers were scheduled to meet later to take action on the same proposal.

The advisory committee of the textile council announced the plan would be presented before the United States Circuit Court next Monday. Jacob Minkin, attorney, has been employed to act for and protect the interest of the workers. Employment of the attorney was underwritten by the textile council.

Commuters

(Continued from Page 9)

lower half of the Cape would be left without rail transportation.

"The estimate of the Chamber of Commerce," he said, "is that we have some 150,000 pople on the Cape during the vacation period. I feel sure that the entire Cape will stand solidly back of a real protest against this proposal.

"The company suggested this once before," he continued, "and it aroused the people of the whole Cape. I feel that the protest to this petition will be even stronger than it was the last time such a sweeping change was suggested."

Obtaining Figures

State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, in a letter to J. Burke Sullivan, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, said today:

"It is my belief your commission is empowered to begin at once an investigation of the proposed closings and through your own accountants and railway inspectors to establish the proper status of these stations in their present use, in order that on the hearing date you set the general public—of which I am one—may be prepared through figures obtained by your commission to rebut and contradict figures obtained by the railroad.

"It is my experience," Mr. Buckley continued, "that citizens of the State have been handicapped in presentation of their case in previous similar hearings through inability to obtain necessary figures to present in contradiction to those of corporation attorneys."

It was pointed out in the office of the commissioners that the present petition by the New Haven trustees is doubtless one result of an order by the federal court that as part of its reorganization proceedings the railroad should abandon all non-paying lines.

Included in the list of stations which the trustees of the railroad wish to abandon are:

Fairmount, River Street, Blue Hill Avenue, Morton Street, Dorchester, Harvard Street, Bird Street, Uphams Corner, East Braintree, West Hingham, Nantasket Junction, North Cohasset, Black Rock, Beachwood, North Hanson, Burrage, Halifax, Plympton, Gray Gables, Bourne, Sagamore, East Sandwich, East Freetown, Weld Street, Matfield, Westdale, Stanley, Bass River, South Dennis, North Harwich, Pleasant Lake, Brewster, East Brewster, Orleans, Eastham, North Eastham, South Wellfleet, Wellfleet, South Truro, North Truro, Truro, Provincetown, Mount Hope, Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain Boylston Street, North Attleboro, Plainville, Wampum, Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Pondville, Walpole Heights, East Walpole, Morrill, Rock, South Middleboro, Tremont, Randolph, Charles River, Dover, Farm Street, Medfield Junction, Clicquot, Millis, Medway, West Medway, Caryville, North Bellingham and Bellingham Junction.

Organ With 6000 Pipes

The Kotzchmar Memorial organ in Portland, Maine has nearly 6000 pipes and six separate organs, all under the control of one operator.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday and Friday, Dec. 30 and 31

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Planning a Musical Attack

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky — Martti Turunen

Conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra and Conductor of the Finnish Male Chorus of Helsinki University Discuss Presentation of Works by Jan Sibelius, the Finnish Composer

Sibelius Composition 'Saved' in Melodrama

(Continued from Page 9)

the entire transmission, rushed for the midnight train to Boston.

Mr. Bauer was met at Back Bay Station this morning by George E. Judd, Symphony manager, and together they roused a photostatic operator from bed and set him to planning the task of enlarging 14 pages of manuscript from their small 2½ x 3½ inch size by about four times. To eliminate all smudges and assure clear copies for the 32 musicians who will use the enlargements, Joseph Mann, member of the Boston Symphony trumpet section and an expert music copyist, will be in charge of retouching the pages.

It was thought at first that the music would be ready for this morning's 10 o'clock rehearsal, but Mr. Mann and the photoengraver did not begin work until almost noon. Everything will be in readiness for tomorrow's rehearsal.

The general excitement was not diminished by the discovery that among the Finnish choristers arriving at the hall for their first rehearsal with the orchestra was the grandson of Sibelius, the composer whose works will take up the entire second half of this week's program. He is Martti Paldheimo and he sings second bass. Mr. Paldheimo seemed a bit startled as photographers posed him with Dr. Koussevitzky, appropriately enough, under the bust which Mme. Koussevitzky made of Sibelius.

The intermission, usually considered a period of brief rest for the conductor, was anything but that, today. Dr. Koussevitzky chatted briefly with Mr. Paldheimo, posed for photographers looking at the radio photo which he had brought from the podium downstairs, greeted an important delegate who brought plans for the music shed contemplated for the Berkshire Music Festival and discussed the interpretation of the Sibelius choral works with Martti Turunen, conductor of the Helsinki chorus.

At 11:45, the rehearsal bell rang and soon Dr. Koussevitzky was back on the podium. Besides "The Origin of Fire," the Friday and Saturday program will contain Brahms Symphony Number 3, and "Pohjola's Daughter," "Finlandia," and "The Captive Queen" of Sibelius. The last-mentioned, like "The Origin of Fire," is having its American première performance.

The denouement of the dramatic race against time will not be reached until tomorrow morning when the five bass viol, five cello and six viola parts are used for the first time. But the performance of "The Origin of Fire" is assured now. Radio has saved the day. And, presumably, Symphony Hall will settle back once more to its customary unruffled calm.

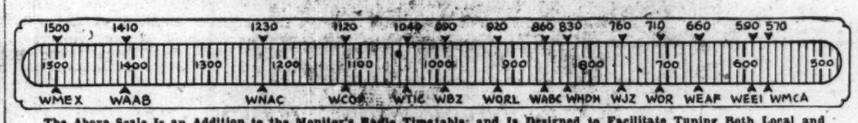
Boston to Receive Grants From WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Presidential approval of two WPA grants, totaling $89,208, to give work to needy persons in Boston, was announced today by the office of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

One grant of $54,708 will provide books and pamphlets in Braille for the blind. The other grant, of $34,500, will reorganize and bring up to date the file system at the Boston City Hospital.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance music; news	Don Van Wart, piano	Sports report	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sports report	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sports report	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	News commentator	Studio speaker	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Organ; "Reveler"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15 "The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Cavaliers: orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens: orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Vocal Varieties"	Jean Sablon, songs	Vocalist; organist	Perley Stevens's Orch
8:00 Helen Olheim as	Roy Shield's Orchestra	"One Man's Family":	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 "Schumann-Heink"	Roy Shield's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Campbell trio	Studio speaker
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or.	Talk, Sid Skolsky	Serenade: Wayne King	"Hoosier Housewarmers": hill billy music	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45	Choir recital	and orchestra		Organ concert
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Rose Bowl reunion	Fred Allen in "Town	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Federal Theater: Por-
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or.	Studio musicale	Hall Tonight": Port-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	traits in Oil
9:30 Rinehart's "Tish":	NBC Minstrel Show	land; Players; or-	"Let's Visit": informal	Perley Stevens's Orch
9:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	chestra; guest artists	home interview	Perley Stevens's Orch
10:00 Gang Busters: net-	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:15 work drama	Nola Day, songs; orch.	rade": Dick Powell;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Dance music
10:30 Patti Chapin, songs	"Waltz Interludes"	screen players; soloists;	Melodies from the Skies:	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:45 Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	"Waltz Interludes"	chorus; orchestra	vocal soloists; popular	Jimmie McHale's Orch
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orch.	lem": variety
11:30 Himber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Network speaker	Michael Zarin's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Himber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Michael Zarin's Orch.	lem": variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go" music.	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Mac and Moore"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Our Children"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes: music
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Talk, Emily Post	"Melody Time"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Shopping service	Home Forum: talk	Today's Children: sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Song recital
11:15 Sketch and music	"The Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Home economist	Talk, Dr. A. Compton	Charity news
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 "Street Scene"	News; Noonday Show;	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: speakers;	"Man on the Street"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; soloist; Home-	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	steaders' Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	"George and Juanita"	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	"The Hemingways"	Talk: recorded music	Ad Club speakers
1:45 Hollywood comment	Larry Burke, tenor	Marimba melodies	Voice of Experience	Song recital
2:00 "Lyric Serenade"	"Ranch Boys": vocal	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Jack and Paul"	Let's Talk It Over	Woman commentator	Raoul Nadeau; orch.	"Classical Album"
2:30 Columbia Salon	"Campus Kids"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	Syncopated music
2:45 Orchestra	Edward Davies, tenor	Household talk	Stage Door Memories	Syncopated music
3:00 News Service	Rosa Linda, pianist	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 "New Voices"	Jackie Heller, songs	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Julia Sanderson &	Rakov's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Frank Crumit; or.	Rakov's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"	Alice Blue, pianist	Sport reports
4:00 Between Book Ends	Stocks; Rose Bowl Kick-	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 Community bulletin	Off luncheon	"The Guiding Light"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 U. S. Army Band	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow: sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 George Hall's Orch.	orchestra; sports	Teddy Hill's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Music; comment	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	'Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	J. Livingstone's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People":	Freddie Martin and his	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines": sketch	Popular vocalist
7:45 guests; orchestra	orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	Talk, General Johnson	Vallee Hour; guest so-	Josef Cherniavasky's	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Franchot Tone;	Liedersingers; quartet	loists; dramatic	Orchestra; soloists	"Sweet Music"
8:30 comedy; chorus;	News dramatizations	sketch; comedian;	Will Osborne's Orch.	Studio speakers
8:45 orchestra	News dramatizations	vocalist; orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch.	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Talk, Harold L. Ickes,	"Good News of 1938":	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Silhouettes; music
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Secretary of Interior	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; "What	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	"Request Serenade"
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Will Japan's Victory	lists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	"Request Serenade"
10:00 Watch Meeting in	Mean to Us?"; Upton	Music Hall: Bing Cros-	"Witch's Tale": sketch	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:15 Santee Swamp	Close; others	by; Bob Burns; Jose	"Witch's Tale": sketch	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:30 Columbia Work-	NBC Jamboree	Iturbi; Connie Boswell;	Musical Revue: Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 shop: sketch	NBC Jamboree	L. Armstrong	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Joe Franetto's Orchestra
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Theater Digest"; dra-	Day's End; organ
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when everybody (well, practically everybody!) goes in town to exchange Christmas presents. And this year is no exception, by any means. In fact, judging by the record crowd that turned out yesterday at every store in town, we'd say that either people are getting less satisfied by the year with their relatives' selection of gifts, or the relatives just aren't up on the sizes of the gloves, hosiery and whatnot that they presented as gifts. And we rather imagine that the poor salesgirls wish we'd all do something about it, for they hardly recover from the extra business of Christmas, when in rushes an after-Christmas business that's just as big!

♣ ♣ ♣

Sales Offering
Great Bargains

However, even though you aren't exchanging a thing, you'll probably want to go in town . . . because all the shops are having positively gigantic sales, and you can buy all kinds of things at a reduction. Jays, for instance, have sharp reductions on nearly everything in the shop; Lamson and Hubbard is having a fur sale that allows you to spend Uncle Oscar's generous check in a very grand manner; and Hickson (at 667-669 Boylston Street) offers any number of their smart outfits at extremely low prices. And when Hickson has a sale, they have a sale! Dresses that have been as high as $115 are repriced to as low as $55, and every price is made so attractive that it makes us wonder as to the why of all the excitement when some store marks stockings down to 89 cents from $1.00! For these are savings that are really savings . . . and you're getting the same quality and style. Their fur sale is something to look into, too . . . if it's something pretty ultra you're looking for.

♣ ♣ ♣

Turban Scarfs
Are Attractive

You who dislike anything but close fitting hats will surely go in a big way for the copies of Schiaparelli's Magic Turban Scarfs . . . at Jordan's, right on the street floor. For they're smart no end, and fit the head nice and close. No bother at all, and yet there is a certain amount of dressiness to them; depending on the accessories you wear with them. They're all made up into regular little rayon jersey turbans with long ends. The ends, just by way of being entirely different, can be swathed around the neck like a regular scarf, tied like an Ascot to fill in the open part of your coat, or, if you feel a bit coy about the subject, you can tie them right under your chin in a smacking big bow . . . baby fashion. A bit of shirring in the middle (that is the middle where it comes along your forehead) looks like a pin. In royal, navy, brown, purple, green; just to name a few colors.

♣ ♣ ♣

Solid Comfort
Along With Style

Sometimes we wonder why all the smart shops make a habit of featuring evening shoes that are obviously only for the very young; or at least for those who don't mind being off the conservative road as far as their evening slippers are concerned. Because, as you yourself know, older women do go festive and attend parties where dressy shoes are necessary. However, everybody in this world doesn't care about exposing their toes to the world, or slithering around in a slipper that does nothing in the way of supporting their heel. For these women who insist on solid comfort, along with style, even when they're all dressed up, may we suggest that Risley (145 Tremont Street) has a very good-looking, dress, or semi-dress, slipper that is just the thing for you to wear. They feature the low-high heel that you usually tramp all over town for. That is, there's a Baby Louis, and a Baby Spanish. Which means that you'll have the same walking surface and comfort that you get in your customary Cuban heel. A T-strap, open shank sandal. But even at that, don't let the sandal part scare you . . . they're just what you're looking for, we feel sure. In black or white. And you can have them dyed any color you want . . . to go with any gown you wish. In faille, or crepe. And inexpensive.

♣ ♣ ♣

Chiffon Hankies;
Powder Attached

Addenda: What next . . . Jays is showing perfectly huge chiffon hankies, such as you usually use to put all your evening belongings in, and then tie in a knot . . . with a great big fluffy powder puff sewed right onto it. No chance of mislaying your puff with one of these! The biggest bag in town is at Slattery's. By Marjorie Dunton. In brown antelope with a big tie effect right on top. You sling it over your arm, and then start filling it with all your purchases. $15, but you'd better be quick about it; for we have it seriously in mind!

Janet Treat

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)

Greek Steamer Seeks Protection

When the Greek steamer Kalypso Vergotti arrived at the Army Base from Philadelphia yesterday to load scrap iron, Captain Vagilanos tied up with some misgivings, and hastily arranged with local agents of the owners for a guard of five men to be placed on the dock to watch his ship.

At Philadelphia the United States Immigration Service had declared that seven Greek members of his crew were "malafide seamen" and had shipped merely as a step toward gaining illegal admission into the United States. The captain was warned that a $1000 fine faced him for each one of these men, should they succeed in leaving the ship.

This skeleton in his closet had come with him to Boston, for the Boston Immigration office received a warning message from their Philadelphia confreres.

Captain Vaglianos felt slightly easier as he glanced at the five guards last night—but his satisfaction was shortlived. In the course of the night two of the men jumped over the rail onto the dock.

One of them—Evanzelos Enzonlatos—landed—not too silently—in a pile of scrap iron and in so doing attracted the guards. He was captured.

The other—Gleugherios Meilliaresis—escaped, and is being sought by immigration authorities and Boston police.

Today the captain and the immigration officers feel somewhat more comfortable, for the remaining "malafide seamen" are now in the detention quarters of the East Boston immigration station—to be returned to the Kalypso Vergotti only just before she sails.

Extensive Maine County

Aroostook County in Maine covers a territory the size of the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut combined.

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BRIMFUL OF
Happiness and Prosperity

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PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Pittsburgh's Largest Speciality Store for Women

Woman Runs the Brunswick Famous Old Boston Hotel

The Brunswick is flourishing again. When this famous old Boston hotel closed its doors two years ago sad residents and employees took their departure not knowing exactly what would happen to the property. Now, after some 12 months of new ownership it is again the home of many of the Bostonians who became permanent guests there more than 20 years ago.

Henry Nelson, who became night clerk in 1901, is back again, working at his desk in the lobby. Dennis Leary, who went there about 43 years ago, still serves the hotel, as head porter; and Jerry Shea is back as head houseman. Among them they can summon interesting recollections of distinguished visitors. Madame Schumann-Heink, Paderewski, and Sarah Bernhardt were guests there. Presidents Grant, Garfield and Arthur made it their Boston home.

But the Brunswick of today is different. It is still the sort of hotel particularly liked by women, where white-haired Bostonians dine, and sometimes dance; where young people, too, have their parties and their balls. Its long, narrow corridors and little marble fireplaces and old-fashioned bath rooms remain. The dingy, brown wall papers, however, are disappearing as fast as the present owner can renovate the rooms. There are 250 of them, and since each one is receiving careful study and the treatment which bestows upon it all the sunny, inviting quality of an individual home, it takes a little time to get them done.

Sarah Wouldn't Know It

Sarah Bernhardt certainly would not recognize the pleasant room which she occupied, now that it is done over as part of a suite to be lived in by Miss Nell K. Mercier. Miss Mercier is president and general manager, and it is she who is responsible for the transformation which is going on within the walls of the hostel she saved from demolition, when she purchased the property last year. Why she took on the directing of a hotel not even she can explain, except that after doing nothing but enjoy a life of traveling for two years she grew weary of too much leisure and, becoming a guest at the Brunswick, began to develop for it the kind of affection which has kept people resident there 20 and 30 years.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Nell K. Mercier
President and General Manager of Hotel Brunswick

This delightful southern woman was at one time owner of a creosoting plant, which she built for herself—that of the Coastal Crossarm & Conduit Company at Wilmington, N. C. It was creosoting because that was the business she entered as a stenographer at the beginning of her business experience, and being the sort of person who goes with whole-hearted energy into everything she does, she worked her way up to the position of manager of the Chesapeake Manufacturing and Creosoting Company, Norfolk, Va. When she decided to travel about the world for a while she sold her interest in the Wilmington plant, which by that time had consolidated.

Likes People to Be Happy

"I love people and I want them to be happy," she says gaily as she hurries to supply ruffly curtains, chintz hangings, new mattresses, a bright towel rail, or anything else within reason for which a guest may express a desire. Her associate manager, J. R. Proebstel, is transforming gray rooms into cheerful and homelike quarters by his skill as an interior decorator. The painted panels done especially for the walls of each particular room are his own handiwork, often a contribution of his leisure hours. Assisting him is his wife, the former Alice Gentle, well-known opera singer.

Miss Lillian Whiting, who once again has her apartment on the fifth floor, has for many years been a Brunswickian. She scarcely needs any introduction to New England readers. From 1880 to 1890 she was literary editor of the Boston Traveler. She has a lengthy list of books to her credit, including "The World Beautiful," "Boston Days," "The Brownings—Their Life and Art."

Miss Mercier, remembering the time when she had to live away from home, while attending business school in a large city, has made a special effort to provide working girls with attractive rooms at moderate prices. If a large proportion of the earnings goes out again immediately in the endeavor to make people comfortable, losses, on the other hand, are being reduced, and the owner is having a great deal of genuine fun.

Eight Are Held In Somerville On Gambling Charge

(Continued from Page 9)

five others were seized as the federal agents, co-operating with colleagues in other states, "got their men."

Coincident with the action in Somerville, police of Revere and Boston continued their search for gambling promoters. In each of these cities, the police also had an unsolved gambling murder on their hands as a result of not having arrested the gamblers previously.

The long-dormant Gaeta murder search in Revere suddenly was revived when John S. Derham, assistant attorney general, and Garrett H. Byrne, assistant district attorney, whisked Charles Caldara, of Revere, into Suffolk Superior Court, had him held in $50,000 bail, as a material witness in the shooting and hustled him off to Plymouth County Jail at Plymouth for safe-keeping.

Caldara thus became the third material witness to be held in high bail in the Gaeta case—all of them languishing in jails outside of Suffolk County in default of $50,000 bond.

A summary of the Boston police search for the man who killed David J. Breen on Dec. 17 follows:

Dec. 17—Police hint crime linked with shooting of Louis Gaeta, Revere gambler, on Nov. 23.

Dec. 17 (later)—Police deny crime linked with Gaeta shooting, say New York labor racketeers responsible.

Dec. 20—Theory changed by investigators, who claim Breen was killed by former convict to "avenge a beating given him recently by Breen after he had held up a dice game."

Dec. 21—Beating angle found only partly correct, Breen's opposition to opening of new Boston night club also involved, police say.

Dec. 22—The previous theory is scrapped, crime traced back to "incident that occurred over a year ago." Small-time local gangster who "looks like movie star" called murderer by police.

Dec. 23—Revere youth arrested.

Dec. 24—Crime again linked with Gaeta shooting as police find latter's telephone number in Breen's effects.

Dec. 27—Revere youth released.

Dec. 28—Revere youth ordered rearrested.

Watts

(Continued from Page 9)

ployed would drain the reserve fund unnecessarily.

Explaining this further, Mr. Watt said:

"A worker, through steady employment, might be entitled to 16 weeks benefit at $15 a week. By accepting an out-of-state job he would abandon his claim to at least $240 in benefits. Therefore, he might be tempted to remain unemployed and collect the weekly compensation checks."

This question is now plaguing state unemployment officials throughout the country, most of whom have been working for a year to find a solution. Most of the efforts center around possible reciprocal agreements among the states. Yet the varying standards of payments, waiting periods, and methods of building up the insurance fund constitute formidable obstacles in the path of such agreements, according to Mr. Watt.

Mr. Watt also attacked the system of paying benefits ranging from $5 to $15 a week, contending the minimum $5 payment will be of little help to any unemployed person.

He brought up the case of a low-paid worker with a large family.

"This man," he said, "may qualify for only a $5 a week benefit, based upon his weekly earnings, and yet he carries the burden of a large family. Obviously he must plead with relief authorities for additional assistance."

As a solution to this problem, Mr. Watt predicted that "two years from now some of our states will find themselves trying to switch from present commitments to the method of flat rate plus allowance for dependents. The net effect might be to raise the lowest level of wages, and that in itself might be a gain for the community."

The present system of maintaining separate records for old-age pensions and for unemployment compensation was criticized by Mr. Watt.

"Thirty million old-age pension cards are being maintained by the Federal Government, with a case history of each worker reported on these cards," he said. "At the same time, the states are compiling 30,000,000 cards for unemployment compensation for practically the same information.

"I believe we must sooner or later reach the point of using one set of wage records for old age benefits and unemployment compensation. There is no excuse for keeping two sets of books. I realize this means a federal tax for unemployment compensation but I believe that is essential."

Mr. Watt contended the employer-reserve system of unemployment compensation, based upon merit rating, is the weakest link in the entire program.

He explained under this system the employer maintains his own fund. If unemployment in his firm is small the State after a period will reward him by making him pay smaller contributions to maintain the fund.

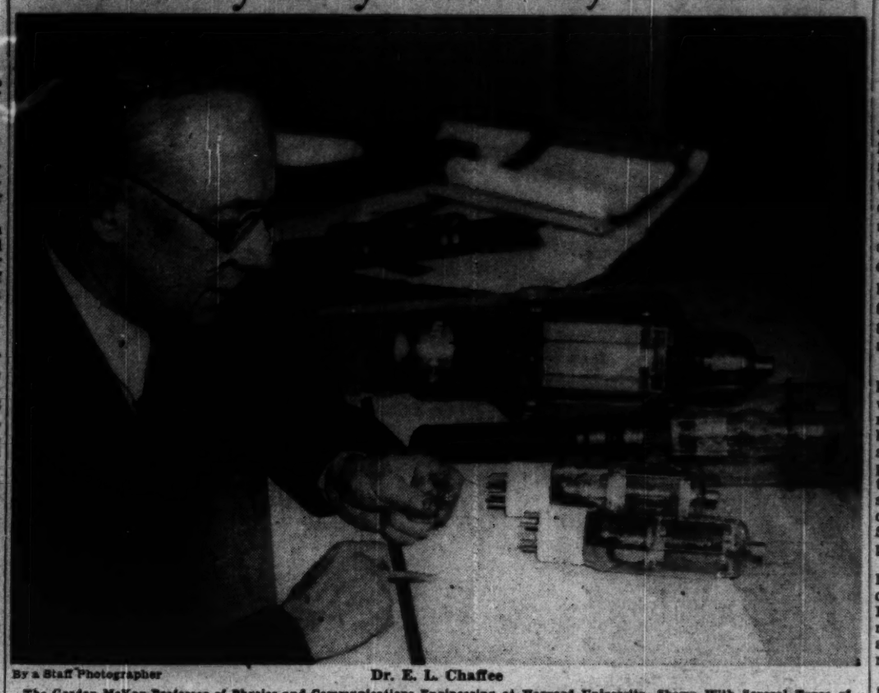
"Share Poverty Plan"

"To benefit by lower rates, large companies," he charged, "will transform mechanics into paint scrubbers merely to keep them working and maintain a good employment record.

"While these companies may fire fewer people, I am certain they will hire far fewer employees. The result of this practice will be a 'share the poverty' system, with employment stabilized at the poverty line.

"The effect upon a community of having too many persons on half pay is little different from having 50 per cent of the workers employed and 50 per cent unemployed. The only difference is that the employer pays less taxes and has less business."

Laboratory Study Points Way to New Era



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. E. L. Chaffee
The Gordon McKay Professor of Physics and Communications Engineering at Harvard University, Shown With Several Types of Vacuum Tubes He Tested in Search for Methods to Increase Their Efficiency

Harvard Tests Find Secret Of Vacuum Tubes

(Continued from Page 9)

which electrical measuring instruments are standard and accurate.

Heretofore, tests of such tubes could be made only at extremely high frequencies under which they operate in broadcasting, and at these frequencies, electrical measuring equipment is often erratic and unreliable. Best of all, Dr. Chaffee's techniques are applicable not only to broadcasting tubes, but also throughout the electrical industry, wherever such electric "valves" are used.

Thomas Edison detected the underlying fundamental of the vacuum tube when he was experimenting with the electric light a half-century ago.

The early electric lamps, it will be remembered, were simply thin glass bulbs with the air pumped out to prevent the twisted carbon filament from burning up when current, passing through, heated it to incandescence. Edison noticed that some of the current shirked its duty and instead of following the filament around the loop, it sneaked across the base of the bulb.

Instead of keeping this discovery to himself until such time as he might have opportunity to work with it, this ordinarily shrewd inventor thought so little of the possibilities of harnessing this effect to useful work he told Preece and Fleming about it and made up extra tubes for them to experiment with in England.

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

the value of the timber increases, even though it gives its owner no revenue until it is cut.

Belknap Inquiry

Belknap County Solicitor Harold E. Wescott is investigating a shortage in the accounts of a resigned Laconia tax collector. Auditors of the state Tax Commission's office place the shortage at $22,096.24.

Republican Split

There are definite signs of a break within the Republican party on state affairs. While it is conceded that Gov. Francis P. Murphy will seek re-election next fall, a strong movement is under way among former backers of Governor Murphy to place State Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney, also a Republican, in the Governor's chair.

Attorney General Cheney has admitted to his friends his interest in the Governorship. He has been active in Republican circles for many years and is well known as a lawyer and as a banker. It is certain that he would have the backing of many of the most influential Republicans of the state.

In recent years, Republicans in New Hampshire have been broken into two camps, one commonly known as the "Old Guard," of which George Moses was a dominating figure, and the other the so-called "Progressive" element, which has included John G. Winant, Robert P. Bass, Charles W. Tobey, and H. Styles Bridges. Observers have found it difficult to align Governor Murphy definitely with either of these factions, so a new line-up appears in order.

Compensation Appeals

Two appeal boards have been named to work with the State Employment and 315 in public works will be their duty to consider cases where the decision of the Unemployment Compensation division is appealed. Walter A. Calderwood Jr. will serve as chairman of both boards. The others on the board will be State Senator Dennis F. Mahoney of Manchester, representing labor, and James H. Shenton of Nashua, representing employers; while the second group, in addition to Mr. Calderwood, will include David D. Randlett of Concord, first vice-president of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor, and Harry E. Shaw of Keene, managing editor of the Keene Sentinel.

R. I. Probation Chief Sets Up Rules for Bringing Up Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28—Joseph H. Hagan, chief of the State Division of Probation and Criminal Statistics, whose theory for rehabilitating temporary outcasts from society is "spare the rod" and eliminate the cause by friendly contact and sound advice, today issued a list of "commandments" he believes parents would do well to observe to give their children a real chance to grow up in good health and enjoyment of the beneficial things in life.

This is the latest feature of the program which Mr. Hagan launched when he took over the head of the new department four years ago. He has influenced changes in the parole system and the manner in which probationers are handled to make the division one of the most outstanding in the nation, according to criminologists who have visited this State to study the rehabilitation program.

The "commandments" are published in the "Square Deal," a mimeograph publication, prepared by the Division of Probation of the Department of Public Welfare and sent to all juvenile probationers and parolees of the probation department.

They are said by Mr. Hagan to be the results of study of a large number of probation cases. Among them are the following:

"Give your child the love that comes from an understanding heart; be a good friend, a fellow-adventurer in life.

"Give your child a home that offers a ready welcome to his friends; make your home the center of his social being.

"Give your child a place in the home to call his 'own,' a corner, a room, an attic, a part of the basement if it is clean, ventilated, warm and dry.

"Give your child chores to do and see that he does them because he wants to do them; enlist his active co-operative interest in the management of the home.

"Give your child equipment, if possible, with which to play; toys, pets, tools and materials with which to make things, instruments to play, goods to sew, food to cook.

"Give your child the opportunity to use his own judgment; encourage initiative; recognize and praise his feeblest attempts; don't harp forever on his shortcomings. Respect the personality of your child.

"Give your child a place to read, get good books from your public library and have wholesome magazines available.

"Give your child a healthy mental and emotional life; educate him to his fullest capacity, but not beyond; correct bad habits early.

"Give your child a parent he may emulate and in so doing become a citizen worthy of the name he bears."

'First' American Noël

Sixteen years before the coming of the Pilgrims, a little band of French explorers celebrated what was probably the first Christmas in America, near Calais, Maine in 1604.

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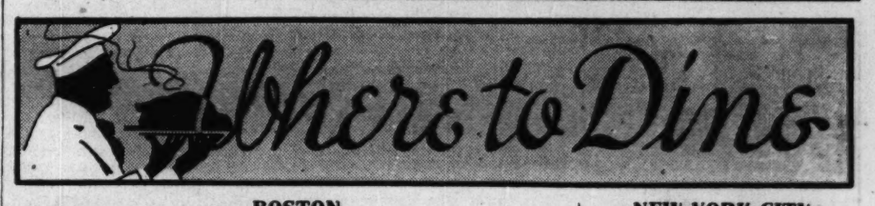

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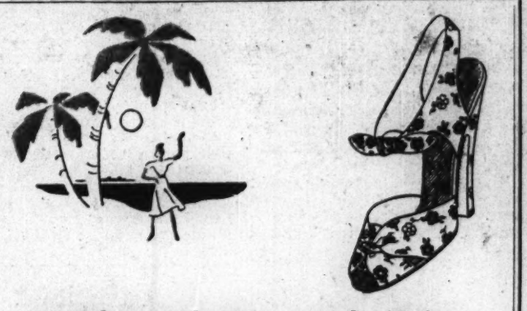

Southward Ho - with light heart and twinkling feet.
Patterns are more open . . . lines more flattering . . . colors more varied than ever before. Dark colors accented with white are a smart new note, as is the new dressmaker's knot tie. Gay prints and fabrics continue to be popular, and the perennial all white is of course always in good taste. So abandon care and let your eager feet lead you smartly South.
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†Amer. Trader	Dec. 31	Plymouth Jan. 9	Dec. 30 8:00 pm	Dec. 31 12 noon

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Jan. 3	Dec. 30 4:00 pm	Dec. 30 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Jan. 5	Jan. 1 4:00 pm	Jan. 1 7:30 pm
Maliko	San Francisco	Jan. 12	Jan. 13 4:00 pm	Jan. 13 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14 4:00 pm	Jan. 14 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Jan. 15	Jan. 10 4:00 pm	Jan. 10 7:30 pm

*France, Italy, and Southern Europe only. †Except France, Italy, and Southern Europe.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

As Again—Drollery Comes Out of the Hatbox

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Wit and Surprise Spice Up Hats For Southern Resorts

Phrygian and Scoop Bonnets Among New Shapes But Millinery Laughter Gives Dash to All

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

There are many reasons for going south in the early weeks of the new year, and one of them is hats. The fun of buying them! This season the argument is particularly potent, for millinery is now deliciously witty. Frocks are feminine, ornaments sophisticated, accessories elegant, then, into these discreet ensembles hats inject the spice of drollery.

Wit has been defined as the unexpected association of incongruities. Millinery which presents chin straps and pull cords; which encases long bobs in snoods; which places on heads shapes like high bowls, open-edge up; which crowns very human girls in halos and sends Salvation Army bonnets to parties, is playing pranks. But how consummately it is all done! With grace, propriety, chic.

For the High Coiffure

Some of the new silhouettes are designed for the high coiffure. Lilly Dache has done one which reveals the entire left profile and half the head, the hair being arranged in coils and ringlets swept up and forward. Universal acceptance at this time of the high arrangement is, however, by no means predicated, for the majority of models are posed on heads whose tresses descend into the neck. There is no doubt about the continued trend of the off-the-face movement, and it is being taken up by matrons as well as girls. Even bretons and berets, coned toques and shakos are placed back on the head and are tiptilted also. Hats with bowl brims, however, are usually placed in the normal position even when tilted. One of our illustrations shows a new pose for a modified pillbox, which is made to zoom forward over the forehead. It is not strange that the great variety of shapes, head sizes and poses is causing considerable criticism among designers, who feel that the matter is getting out of hand and that on this account the season's models are scarcely dated, being too diversified to be recognized as this year's crop.

Among the new shapes are a Phrygian bonnet, a scoop bonnet, which wears various brims, a square Papal cap, borrowed from Renaissance paintings, calots with definite crowns, that are squared; and old shapes that are transformed by brims with padded rolls, such as pillboxes and tambourins. The stiff sailor of the 1890's has returned, tolerating, however, perky bows in front and streamers behind.

Bows, Streamers, Sequins

The exotic straws—such as panama, baku, ballibunti—are in evidence and also the sewn braids. A picot braid appears attractively interwoven with grosgrain. Entire toques are made of ribbons. Felt is chosen for some of the smartest models; crepe appears in all-over stitched effects, and sheer woolen commends itself for its draping qualities.

Bows and streamers and absurdly angular ribbon ornaments (such as that on our new illustrated pillbox) are in the spotlight, as are also fringe and cord tassels. Color may be introduced by means of striped ribbons in the contrasted colors that are approved, and there is a new rayon jersey ribbon. Biases of grosgrain, velvet and taffeta in such color combinations as Bordeaux-red, violet and pale parma are employed for crown draperies and facings. The ubiquitous sequin is used to embroider felt bands (another instance of the unexpected association of incongruities—sequins and sturdy felt). Feather flowers are a favorite trimming and tall quills shoot up diagonally on coned toques.

Some milliners prefer to applied ornaments such organic trimming as inverted tucks, modeling shapes by their means.

Charmante Studio

Among the New Hats for Next Spring That Will First Salute Southern Sunshine Are the Five Shown Here. Upper Row, Left—High Draped Turban of Pleated Silk Jersey, With Simulated Tassel and Slightly Extended Edge. Right, Above—Formal Hat of Milan Straw in Raspberry, Chiffon Jersey in Faded Tone of Raspberry Drapes the Crown and Is Extended Under Brim on Each Side. Below—New Interpretation of the Pillbox, Also a New Head Pose. Made of Burned Milan Straw and Trimmed With a Border and Ribbon Wings of Fuchsia Grosgrain Ribbon. Lower Row, Left—White Felt With Cleverly Manipulated Brim and Stovepipe Crown. The White Ribbon Used for the Trim Is Amusingly Embroidered in Many Hues and in a Design Like a Sample Color Card. Right—Paper Panama With Square Crown, Off-the-Face Brim and Petticoat Edge Framed in a Saddle-Stitched Outer Rim. Upper Left and Lower Right by Sally Victor. The Others by Jean King.

Through the Editor's Window

Hats Off to the Girls Who Plow New Furrows!

By Mary Ellen Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gone if not forgotten is the day when it surprised us to hear of women carrying on projects and jobs once thought alien to their interests and abilities. Today nothing women do along these lines surprises us. As the last United States census adequately revealed, women are "into everything." Certainly, their enterprise we find most stimulating and encouraging. It does us all good, too, to hear of those women who are breaking new ground, at work where one might least expect to find them. Away then, with notions about "woman's work" that limit and inhibit us all.

Attending the holiday meetings of Geological Society of America and affiliated societies in Washington, D. C., this week, are several women whose major interests would formerly have been thought most unusual. For example, Mrs. Eleanora Bliss Knopf cares—expertly—about the mountain-building movements of the earth's crust; Mrs. Fowler-Lunn is said to have been the first to make a geologic survey of an iron-ore deposit in Africa's Sierra Leone; Miss Mary J. Rathbun is famous for her research studies of crabs. Yes, we said crabs. Fossil and living ones.

The interests of these and other women who are attending the geological meetings, and who are accepted experts in their own right, made us think of some of the unusual interests and pursuits of women elsewhere.

* * *

There is, for instance, Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, the industrial engineer, who has rendered distinguished service in the field of industrial management. There is Miss Josephine Roche, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is president and director of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. In other words, she knows coal mines. There is Miss Sarah Wambaugh, expert on plebiscites. There are women who have discovered stars. There is a woman in Latvia who knows the types and distribution of post-glacial bogs. (Yes, we said bogs.)

We recall several years ago hearing of a girl in Indiana, Miss Helen Pike, who operated a saw mill. Miss Mary Mills of North Carolina is boss of a gold mine; and really boss, too, not one of your absentee directors. Miss Zora Alispaw is raising oranges now, we understand, but she won her fame handling elephants, no less, in her circus days. A contractor in San Bernardino County, California, went to a blacksmith shop to order some iron work for a construction job, so the story goes; and found that the manager was a mere girl. For Mrs. Lavinia Hunt, left a widow, had taken over her husband's business and learned to run it ably and with enthusiasm.

* * *

Miss Louise Boyd, San Francisco society heiress, might have given up to an interminable round of social events; but instead, she has chalked up to her credit some ten years of polar exploration. When last seen under a newspaper headline she showed herself as having an irresistible curiosity about undersea shelves, her efforts bent upon charting the sea-bottom between Spitzbergen and Greenland.

Bell-making for churches and otherwise, hand done, with all the ramifications of metal casting, is the work that holds Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes of California, who is designer, salesman and proprietor of her establishment. On the other hand, Mrs. Kirk H. Myers, a dairy farmer of New York State, will tell you of her 200-acre farm and her big herd of registered Holsteins.

Instead of traveling merely to see the sights, Miss Malvina Hoffman, the anthropological sculptor, travels to study primitive ethnological types and make them unforgettable in bronze for natural-history collections. In the meanwhile Miss Gloria Hollister, research associate of the Department of Tropical Research, New York Zoological Society, seems perfectly at home at the bottom of the sea, studying undersea entities with Beebe; and Dr. Margaret Mead, assistant curator of ethnology, American Museum of Natural History, evidently prefers primitive life on far Pacific islands, where she can figure out a few points on how we got this way.

* * *

One could go on; and from one country to another. Yearly, too, more of these enterprising persons are added to one's list of notables. It does us all good to learn of them, to follow their work and to honor them. If they are in fields that are still counted unusual for women, others can pioneer likewise; until, gradually, under such leadership, the idea that women are "not good" at certain types of work will be relegated to the dump heap where it belongs. "Woman's work" at any time is, to our mind, whatever a woman can do best to fit into her place as an individual in the world. There is no work that is inherently "man's" work or "woman's" work. And for their help in expressing the truth of this principle, our hats are off to the girls who plow new furrows.

A Wednesday Column

These Two Chose Real Estate

Miss Dunn Believes Field Has Genuine Need of Women

By Janet Mabie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For young women who have a questioning eye on the real estate field as a place for a career, there are two shining exhibits in New York in the persons of Miss Anton Dunn and Mrs. Agnes C. Leaycraft Donohugh.

Miss Dunn is one of the Junior Leaguers who believe in working for a living. Parenthetically she believes a girl who needs no salary should not accept one lest it cut in on the wage budget for others. She went to work in the offices of Hayden, Stone & Company, and then she picked up her Wall Street angle and took it with her into a job in the offices of Douglas L. Elliman & Company, realtors. Ask her what her job is, and she will tell you that it is going around and finding out why it is that people look at certain apartments, turn on their heels, say "I don't know just why, but I don't want to live there," and walk out. When Miss Dunn finds out why it is, she sees to it that the matter is remedied so that the next person who sees it will be pretty apt to say, "This! it's what I've dreamed of. Give me a pen and let me sign the lease, quickly!"

Mrs. Donohugh is a partner in the realty firm of Edgar Leaycraft & Company, and she comes by her business as an inheritance. She remembers a day when flowers grew in Sherman Square. Sherman Square, if you know, is one of the heavy traffic points along Broadway now, and apartment houses, office buildings and a church or two grow now where flowers and vegetables once flourished.

With Her Brother

Mrs. Donohugh remembers a day, even, long after the Civil War, when General Sherman walked past the flower and vegetable gardens to his club, at the corner of Broadway and 72nd Street. She was a little girl then, and lived in Seventy-first street east of Broadway in what was then called Bloomingdale Road. Her father established a real estate business, and when he passed on, he left it to her and her brother, and now they manage it together, out of the wisdom and experience that comes of a family's being rooted in the soil of a place for 300 years or so. Through Mrs. Donohugh's hands pass the leasing and selling of land and properties some of which have been under the firm's management since its first offices were opened in 1872.

Mrs. Donohugh was a little girl when the Spanish Flats were built by General Navarro, on the east side of Seventh Avenue from 58th to 59th Street and east on each street. They gave the city an unheard of type of dwelling, and everyone talked about them. Up to that time no one thought respectable people would live in multiple dwellings, that those were the sort of places people in the slums lived in. But the size of the Spanish Flats rooms, the height of the ceilings, the fact of passenger elevators and large interior courts conspired to give them a certain dignity, and they were regarded first with some awe, and then with a certain approval.

The Leaycrafts came to New York from England by way of the West Indies. They were always in business, one of the earliest of them an accountant, with a stock exchange firm; when the firm dissolved, the accountant decided to turn to real estate, striking out into a brand new section, Eighth Avenue above 42nd Street. East and west of Central Park were the wide open spaces, but Leaycraft thought that if the latter were made sufficiently attractive, people might be influenced to move northward, to get away from the sections that were steadily growing uncomfortably congested.

When 57th Street Was Rural

The Leaycrafts were among the people in New York who wanted elbow room around their homes, and they took up residence in 57th Street, because it was convenient to the business district of Eighth Avenue yet it was really comparatively rural in itself. Riverside Drive was simply bucolic. A dirt lane ran alongside the river, and straggling little paths led up from it to threadbare little farms.

Mrs. Donohugh, growing big enough to be called "Miss Leaycraft" with mock solemnity, used to drive to business with her father, whose high hat and shiny turnout held their own admirably with the similar marks of business standing and social consequence of his contemporaries.

Out of all this cumulative knowledge and experience Mrs. Donohugh has built her own place in the field of real estate. Ask her if it is a field for young women today, and she will tell you there seems no good reason why it should not be. Special training? You have to be interested in hard work, and like to do business with people. That, and some common sense about business, are about all you need.

Different Approach

Miss Dunn's approach is a little different, her viewpoint is a little different, but it seems as successful in its accomplishments as Mrs. Donohugh's. She began her understanding of the real estate business from the money end. "It is astonishing" she will say, in a way that surprises you, since she isn't at all the traditional picture of the hard-bitten young career woman, "how many buildings operate at a loss even when fully rented, and yet are taxed as 'assets.' Such buildings are most emphatically liabilities, and as such should not be taxed at all. Only the land they stand on should be taxed." She says this with great confidence, adding, "I know of a building which stands on an important corner, and it is taxed in the hundred thousand dollar class; but the owner would be delighted to tear it down—if he could lay hands on the $40,000 it would cost to do so."

Some "G Women" Needed

It is Miss Dunn's idea that the real estate tax system could be made much more equitable if a little common sense—what William Howard Taft used to prefer to call good horse sense—were applied. Miss Dunn is harking to her Wall Street training, where she absorbed the idea that it is a pretty good thing to base valuation estimates on profits and net assets, and to chart liabilities as minus quantities, to be dropped and forgotten as quickly as possible, along with yesterday's mistakes—which, incidentally, they are.

In some ways Miss Dunn's philosophy of real estate management bears a striking resemblance to that of Mrs. Tuckerman Draper, who has secured an enviable place for herself as an apartment house stylist, for it is Miss Dunn's idea that the things which make an apartment a liability are often things which only women recognize, and that if every large real estate office had, in effect, a "G woman" who would hunt down the mysterious "catches" in their properties, finding them by an instinct which can pick out the faults as sure as a shot, they would be able to turn their liabilities into assets and everyone would be much happier. She would even turn the management of fine buildings over to women. For the most part men live where their wives want to live, and it is the women who spend most of their time in the buildings and, when complaints are to be made, make them. How much better then to have women who will rectify the causes of complaint before the tenants even find out about them?

Miss Donohugh grew up in real estate. Miss Dunn got into it through Wall Street. Each still believes she got into it in the way that was right for her. Each therefore offers a choice for thought to other aspirants.

Miss Dunn's theory is succinct. "I think the chances of women coming into real estate would be better if they passed at least one year in a financial house. For one thing, there they learn discipline and efficiency. And the finest looking doorman in the world won't help hold an apartment house up if the mortgage is slipping."

Wished to Study Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee

A somewhat new angle of interest was discovered by the Y. W. C. A. among business girls here recently. Instead of wanting to study labor problems and economics, two thirds of the 250 girls approached voted for a class in "homemaking"—to include a study of fabrics, color in the home, furniture, budgeting and family relationships.

It may be that some of this urge toward homemaking came out of the association with the beautifully furnished clubrooms of the new Activities Building, which serves some 15,000 girls a week and is fast becoming a center for meetings of other city organizations.

From its Georgian lobby all through to its many clubrooms, beauty is the keynote. Think of the joy these girls must have in conducting a business meeting in rooms furnished better than most of their own home living rooms, with a fireplace, well carpeted floor, lovely floral-designed wall paper, and with upholstery and drapes of harmonizing colors. These harmonious surroundings, it is believed, have helped to turn girls to the finer side of living.

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Restoring Old Trays—The Work of a Devonshire Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Once nearly every English household had among its treasured possessions a papier-maché tray, designed, shaped and painted by some of the ablest craftsmen and artists of the late eighteenth century.

Bringing these old trays back to new usefulness and beauty is the work chosen by a Devonshire woman, Miss Violet Harris. A great admirer of the work of these long-forgotten artists and a student of their methods, she has both the knowledge and the artistic ability to restore them almost to their old perfection.

Papier-maché was invented by Henry Clay of Birmingham, who patented it in 1772 as "paper work." Its present name only came into usage many years later, after Clay's invention had been taken up in France. Examination of the broken edge of a tray shows how it was made—built up, sheet upon sheet of paper, and each sheet rubbed down until it shone before the next was applied. Later, "panel," a kind of cardboard, was substituted for the layers of paper, but trays of this substance were never so valuable as the genuine papier-maché.

The earliest trays were rectangular, with a straight edge nailed on. But Clay, Walton, Jennings and Bettridge and other makers soon began to seek beautiful and pleasing shapes. Corners were rounded, sides curved and the rims turned and shaped by pressure of fingers and thumb. Three main styles soon evolved. Deep rims were known as King's Gothic, shallow rims as Queen's Gothic, while rims that were turned out flat again were called Sandwich Gothic.

After the lacquering, the design was painted on. The central design was usually in oils, though many of the Jennings and Bettridge trays are noted for pearl shell work. The painting was true art. Often the artists got very little reward for their labors, as little as sixpence a flower. Yet so great a pride did they take in their work that a man might work all day on one flower, only to erase it at the end of the day because it was not perfect.

Frequently the trays which come into Miss Harris's hands have been so ill-treated that only a small portion of the original design is discernible. She knows the work and styles of the various artists so well, however, that this is usually sufficient to tell her who the artist was and in what style the whole design was executed. With her own brush and oils she retraces the flowers and birds of Alfred Henry, Jackson's lilies, Thomas Hamson's parrots and the roses of George Neville and Edward Hazler. Finally, the gold borders must be redone with gold leaf—never paint.

The actual work of restoration is not, however, the only fascinating part of Miss Harris's self-appointed mission. There is the continual searching for old trays all over England—at sales, in antique shops and in the attics of large houses. This must add to the artist's joys the thrills and pleasures of the seeker after buried treasure.

Sandwich Gothic Tray, Restored by Miss Violet Harris, Who Tracked This Tray All Over England, Eventually Finding It in Deal in Perfect Condition Except for Over-Painting of Bad Design. This Was Removed and the Center Redecorated After the Original Style

Winter Is No Time for Your Fan to Loaf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The electric fan has no business loafing in the attic on chilly or cold days. In the bedroom, dining room, or other places where heat is desired quickly, it may be used to save considerable time and discomfort, to say nothing of easing the burden on the coal bin.

In using a fan with a coal stove or steam heat, set it far enough from the stove or radiator so the stream of air, at low speed, directed at the top of the stove or the bottom of the radiator coils, gets a chance to become heated before being blown out into the room. With a little experimenting with the position of the fan, the cold air may not only be more quickly heated, but the resulting warm breeze may be deflected farther out into the room than it would naturally go.

When Used in the Basement

To get the best results with a fan out of sight in the basement, one needs an opening in the cold air intake near the floor, and a little co-operation from above stairs. The fan, set in the opening, even at low speed, may send the breeze so swiftly along the hot furnace wall that the air may not become sufficiently warmed to be of any advantage in heating the rooms above. In this case, set the fan out on the basement floor about two feet in front of the intake opening, or farther back if need be, until the best results from the breeze, directed up the intake, are reported from the first floor. The direction from which the wind is blowing outdoors, or having a basement window open or closed, may also affect the results obtained. All basement windows should be closed and the fan turned off when the family retires at night because as the fire dies down the breeze from the fan is no longer warmed.

For a room hard to heat in a house where there is no opening into the basement intake, try setting the fan revolving on the hot air register. This works pretty well, but a quicker way to heat the room, though a bit unsightly unless you make an attractive box for the purpose, is to invert over the fan and the entire area of the register a carton from which one side and the bottom have been removed. This ensures only hot air being drawn through the fan and it works on the same principle as the attic ventilator in that it exhausts into the room the hot air drawn from below. In case the register is set in the wall, place in front of the opening a carton from which both top and bottom have been removed, and in this set the fan, its back close to the register grille. By so cutting off streams of cold air from all sides, the only source of the breeze is the hot air back of the fan, and the room that was formerly difficult to heat becomes comfortable in a surprisingly short time, even on a very cold day.

More Moisture in the Air

Another thing that helps in heating a house in cold weather is the presence of moisture in the air. If you but consider how much hotter it seemed on damp days in summer than it did when the air was dry but the thermometer stood at the same point, you will see how moisture in the air in the house in winter will make up for the lack of several degrees of temperature from the heating system. The supply of more moisture to the heated air is the chief purpose of the water pan on the furnace, or radiator. But tests have proved these and similar devices to be quite inadequate. Ideal air for human use at the temperature of 70 degrees contains from 40 to 50 per cent moisture. But in heated rooms in the winter, regardless of the water pans, the humidity of the air falls as low as from 20 to 15 per cent. The trouble is that the water is not evaporated in sufficient quantity so the dry air, avid for moisture, may regain enough to bring it to the ideal condition again.

However, there is now on the market a humidifier that looks like a large vase, suitable as an ornament for any room. All it needs for evaporating and circulating over a pint and a half of water per hour is filling with water, and connection with an electric socket. As it provides hot water vapor and contains a heating element, it continuously contributes moisture in a form readily assimilated by the air. Its refreshing effect on the occupants of the house compares well with that of far more costly installations.

BERTHA STREETER

Favorite Recipes Using Candy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recipes using candy as part of the ingredients are delicious and a favorite with our family. Perhaps these will help you some day when you want something nice enough for company, too.

Some candy bars are nice to melt over hot water for spreadings for cake and cookies, or they are good melted and poured over ice cream and sprinkled with nuts. I always keep both plain and milk chocolate bars, gum drops, peppermint candies and various others in my cupboard for use in some of these recipes.

Milk Chocolate Bar Pudding

Melt
3 five-cent milk chocolate bars in
3 tablespoons hot water. While hot, add
3 tablespoons sugar, and
3 egg yolks. Cool. Add
3 egg whites beaten
½ cup nut meats chopped
1 cup whipped cream and
½ pound of vanilla wafers, crushed.
Place in icebox over night.

Gumdrop Bars

Beat
4 eggs thoroughly and add
2¼ cups of light brown sugar and beat well. Add
2 cups sifted flour
1 cup chopped nut meats and
½ teaspoon salt. Cut
18 gumdrops into small pieces and add to mixture. Spread about ¼ inch thick on a greased and floured baking sheet. Bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven (250° F.) Cut in bars after removing from oven and cool.

Chocolate Bar Fluff

Melt
3 plain sweet chocolate bars in top part of double boiler. Turn the melted chocolate that is somewhat stiff into a bowl which contains
2 egg yolks beaten; mix well. Add
¼ teaspoon salt. Cool slightly and add
2 egg whites beaten stiff. Turn into refrigerator tray and chill. This mixture is delicious in a semi-frozen state, serve as a topping for vanilla ice cream, pudding or cake squares.

Peppermint Mousse

Place
½ pound peppermint candy (shiny brittle sticks or wheels) broken up fine in double boiler with
1 cup plain cream, until candy dissolves. Add
1 teaspoon moistened gelatin. When cooled add
2 cups whipping cream, whipped. Place in an electric refrigerator or pack in equal parts of salt and ice. Serves six.

(Mrs. E. R.)

Developing a Type

Chats in Self-Styling—6

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A woman whose face, without the assistance of chic, is plain, often shows herself to be extremely clever, when, instead of seeking to transform her appearance, she plays it up in an almost exaggerated way. Thus she becomes interesting.

Of course, to make this feasible she needs to have features that lend themselves to the development of a pronounced type. Perhaps she looks Chinese, or like a naïve, primitive madonna, or she may resemble the long-drawn-out female on a fragment of Byzantine mosaic, or possess the sinuous lines of a Botticelli figure.

Having chosen her prototype, she will arrange her hair in accordance with it, however far it may lead her away from the moment's fashion; and adjust her necklines and drapery, as consistently as the mode permits, with those portrayed by the image she has selected, and find jewelry designed like that worn by her exemplar. If she continues her character role through all the functions of the day and evening, she will soon be observed and admired.

Americans today, like the French of all time, prefer cleverness and chic to a characterless beauty. We do not mean to imply that beauty is usually characterless, but are merely referring to those instances which do manifest little of interest beyond the charm of regular features.

Let a woman of the plain but potentially picturesque type, who is the subject of this chat, compare her appearance when she has been dolled-up to resemble as far as may be the "pretty" woman, with her appearance when she has developed a type-individuality. She will never be apt to go back to the pursuit of commonplace standards in the handling of her coiffures and the choice of her costumes and jewels.

I. C.

Another "Chat" Will Follow Soon

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Business and Industry

Roper Says Advance Buying, Rising Prices Factors in Recession

Commerce and Finance

New Deal's Aims Are Monopolistic Douglas Asserts

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Lewis W. Douglas, former U. S. Budget Director, told the American Political Science Association yesterday that the Roosevelt Administration was "capricious, intemperate and punitive," and that its program was "essentially monopolistic."

Mr. Douglas, now president-elect of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, declared that, "instead of temperately reducing, as it promised in 1932, the powerful vested private interest which had grown up in the soil so well fertilized by its predecessor," the Administration had "created a vast array of additional vested interests."

"Instead of attempting to make monopolistic practices less prevalent, it has accepted monopoly as desirable," he said.

Mr. Douglas asserted that this "entire theory is contrary to what was, at least up to a few years ago, the traditional American distrust of excessive power, public as well as private."

William Y. Elliott of Harvard University proposed that government become a "senior partner" in industry where there is "chronic and general public interest."

Under the plan there would be stock ownership and government directors empowered to vote proxies for any stockholder who so desired.

"I should say that there is an immediate need to exercise this control in the great national public utilities," he said. "Consumer and investor alike require protection. Government is their main hope of safeguarding the true public interest.

"Sheer size dictates need for government participation, though as a partner, not manager. The Aluminum Company of America, United States Steel, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company are all good examples of industries whose size makes government participation essential."

Edwin M. Borchard, professor of international law at Yale University, said that "the life of the Supreme Court will be prolonged by relinquishment of its assumed functions as the arbiter of social and economic policy."

He recommended "deflation to normal proportions" of the court's interpretations of the "without due process" clause in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Professor Borchard said he found the court's errors relatively few.

"But it has made a mistake in its endeavor to become the judge of social and economic policy and by using the 'due process' clause for that purpose," he stated.

Grenville Clark, member of a New York law firm, told the association that if civil liberties are to be preserved in this country, the people, and not the courts, must be depended on to do it.

Banks Should Invest More of Own Money Says FDIC Expert

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 28 (AP)—If banks are to continue operating as private enterprises, their owners should be required to invest more of their own money, the American Statistical Association was told today by Homer Jones of Washington, D. C., an economist of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

"About a third of the bank deposits in this country are in institutions with capital amounting to less than 10 per cent of total assets," Jones said. "More than two thirds of the country's very large banks have capital ratios below 10 per cent.

"No other business has attempted to operate with so small a portion of its funds supplied by the owners."

The speaker attacked the idea, which he said was advanced by some bankers, that low capitalization was desirable in that it increased the bank's profit per dollar invested and expressed belief capital requirements should generally be raised.

He said federal and state banking supervisors showed too much anxiety to protect banking profits. Supervisors limited the number of banks in communities, he said, thereby saving bankers some of the competitive troubles suffered by other men in private enterprise.

Retail Advertising Drops 6.4 P. C. Under 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retail display advertising dropped off during the week ended Dec. 11 to 6.4 per cent below the corresponding week of last year, according to a report of Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper.

This report, based on tabulations covering 79 important markets, shows a total of 28,738,296 lines against 30,708,150 lines for the corresponding week of 1936, a decrease of 1,969,854 lines.

For the first 50 weeks of this year, ending with the date reported, a gain of 26,600,945 lines or an average gain of better than 500,000 lines a week is shown for the measured cities. Total for this year is 1,008,998,416 lines against 982,397,471 lines for the comparable period of last year, the gain amounting to 2.7 per cent.

Armour Asks Modification Of Capital Structure Plan

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Armour and Co. stockholders will be asked at their Jan. 28 meeting to modify the packing organization's plan for simplification of its capital structure, according to an announcement.

The plan was approved early last summer. The modifications would permit completion of the program piecemeal as money market conditions permit.

I. C. C. Chairman

© Harris & Ewing

Walter M. W. Splawn

New Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He Succeeds Carroll Miller. The Chairmanship Rotates Yearly Among the Members of the Commission

Marked Increase In Egypt's Trade First 10 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Egypt's strong trade position is clearly indicated in the 10 months' returns recently available. The actual figures for the periods January through October, 1936 and 1937, are

	1936	1937
Imports	£25,733,293	£30,910,091
Exports	£23,579,712	£32,579,712

It will be seen that there has been a change from an adverse balance of more than £2,000,000 in 1936 to a favorable trade balance of about £1,600,000 in 1937.

Of her customers the United Kingdom is by far the most important, taking in the 10 months period of 1937 £10,029,406 or nearly a third, while France, Japan and Italy took £3,273,234, £2,270,667, and £2,048,785 respectively. As however the United Kingdom sent imports of only £6,485,205 and as Egypt's exports are mainly cotton, it is very obvious that the trade mission of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce now in Egypt has a very good case for urging more reciprocal trade between the two countries.

How this will be worked out remains to be seen, as Italy and Japan with their cheap textiles are serious competitors of England's "Cottonopolis," while, again, Egypt herself is hoping to increase the output of the local mills she has recently installed.

As, however, Sir Thomas Barlow, the mission's chairman, pointed out at a recent reception here, Egypt's best purchaser of her most remunerative product, cotton, merits every consideration apart from political bonds forged by the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, seeing that cotton is finding its supreme position challenged by synthetic textiles. It is, therefore, believed by the mission that a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Egypt would be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

Power Production Declines 4.6 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States in the week ended Dec. 25 totaled 2,100,000,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 4.6 per cent under the 2,202,200,000 for the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute estimated tentatively.

The Christmas holiday held up power reports from various regions, and the 2,100,000,000 estimate, "based on such information as was available," is "subject to correction," the institute said.

Building by Food Industries Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Awards for construction in the food industries totaled $35,995,000 for 1937, the publication Food Industries reported. This compared with $27,404,000 for 1936.

Contributing largely to the construction activities this year were the beverage industry, with $9,516,000 and milk products, $5,658,000.

One-Third of Corporate Issues Privately Placed

NEW YORK (AP)—One-third of all corporate bonds floated this year were placed privately, according to unofficial estimates made. Public offerings for the year approximated $1,017,287,000. The private total was put at about $500,000,000.

Life insurance companies and other institutional buyers absorbed most of the private offerings, it was said.

Canada to Continue Ban On Unlicensed Gold Export

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—An order-in-council was published in the Canada Gazette extending until Dec. 31, 1938, the Gold Export Act which prohibits export of gold either in coin or bullion without Dominion Government license.

Provisions of the act would have ended Dec. 31, 1937.

Canadian Barley Crop

WINNIPEG (CP)—Mean protein content of western Canada's 1937 barley crop was placed at 12.3 per cent, 2 per cent below 1936, the fourth annual survey, made by Dr. W. P. Geddes and W. J. Eva of the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners Research Laboratory, showed.

Roper Points Out Sound Underlying Business Factors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—In a formal year-end statement, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, today pointed out from a wealth of Government statistics what may be the cause of the business recession, and what certainly has a bearing upon it. Huge advance purchases of commodities following an 18-month steady increase in prices built up tremendous inventories, he states, which are now in large part held by industry as prices ebb. Stocks are now over extended and business has stopped buying. Result—the forward advance of employment has stopped and layoffs have begun.

Mr. Roper draws what, on the whole, is a favorable business picture looked at from the composite of the whole year, but he offers little comment on the present drastic recession. Highlights from the report:

Total national income paid out in 1937 will be 10 per cent greater than last year, or something under $70,000,000,000.

Total farm income should be $8,500,000,000, compared with $7,865,000,000 last year.

"Real" Income Same as 1929

Cost of living in 1937 was about one-eighth below 1929, and total income was below 1929 by about the same figure, so that "real" income was approximately at the 1929 boom level.

Employees got 66.5 per cent of the 1937 income, against 65.5 per cent in 1929.

Working time and pay losses in 1937 strikes were "greatly overemphasized."

Preliminary estimates of retail sales in domestic trade indicate a gain in dollar volume of 6 to 8 per cent over 1936; wholesale sales about 12 per cent.

Estimated total value of foreign trade in 1937, exports plus imports, equals $6,400 millions, an advance of 31 per cent of 1936, and 118 per cent over 1932.

Wholesale prices continued to rise in the first three months of 1937, then dropped to the level of fall, 1936.

Retail prices of department store articles showed advances for 14 consecutive months through August, then dropped "moderately."

Cost of living is 5 per cent higher than 1936.

Discussing the formal report, Mr. Roper in his press conference said "good business" has nothing to fear from the Roosevelt Administration, but he described "evil monopolies" as obnoxious.

Some monopolies, he said, were "beneficial."

Overextended Inventories

Mr. Roper did not draw a direct cause-and-effect relationship between the overextended present-day inventories and the trade recession, but it is known that other advisers of the President are blaming them for the slump. Belief in inflation, and shutdowns from strikes caused industry to purchase raw materials on the rising markets. As Mr. Roper put it—

"As the rising costs began to be felt and as the belief became common that prices and costs would continue their upward rise, a heavy forward buying move set in that still further lifted prices and built up large backlogs of orders in many industries."

Then, declare the New Deal exponents, the inflation fear subsided and buyers were left with more goods on their hands than the public would take at prevailing prices.

To some extent the situation has corrected itself, and Mr. Roper reports that "present indications are the situation has now been reversed and that, in many lines, orders exceed the rate of production."

Summing it all up, "the composite picture for the year on the whole will show better results than in 1936."

In a cautious discussion of the present recession, Mr. Roper points to certain "elements of strength." The banking structure is sound; cheap credit is available; there is an enormous volume of deferred requirements, particularly in housing; also, "there are evidences of improving harmony and understanding between industry and labor."

Gray Seeks ICC Authority To Serve as Rail Director

WASHINGTON (AP)—Carl R. Gray, vice chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to serve as a director of the Maine Central Railroad Company.

Mr. Gray, who retired as president of the Union Pacific Oct. 1, was elected a Maine Central director Nov. 23.

Robert Ellison Harding, banker, of Fort Worth, Texas, asked the I. C. C. for authority to serve as a director of the Fort Worth Belt Railway Company.

Savings, Loan Association Mortgage Loans Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank board said mortgage loans made by savings and loan associations in this country during November had increased 1 per cent over the same period last year.

The loans totaled $53,770,000 in November, compared with $53,007,000 in November, 1936.

Waltham Watch Co. Bonus

WALTHAM, Mass. — Waltham Watch Company has given a bonus of $75, less social security deduction, to each of its 2000 employees with the company during the full year. It also has given a bonus of $37.50 to employees with the company since July 1. Total amount of the bonus is $154,000. The bonus is the second to be paid by Waltham Watch during 1937, one totaling $124,000 having been paid to a somewhat larger list of employees last July.

Knudsen Blames Recession On Price Maladjustments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29—A comprehensive explanation of the maladjustments in prices and costs which underly the present business recession, and whose effect on the automobile industry caused General Motors Corporation this week to decide to lay off 30,000 workers, was advanced by William S. Knudsen, corporation president, at a press conference here yesterday. "I think the recession is pretty well at the bottom now," he said. "We look forward to better sales in the spring. I don't see any reason why they shouldn't be there."

"I think the general price level rose too fast in the spring of 1937, and we just couldn't make adjustments," Mr. Knudsen declared. "The price of all commodities rose pretty fast then, and the market became weak toward midsummer. We didn't do anything ourselves until we felt the effect of high prices and by that time purchasing power had dropped off."

Wages and War Scares

Asked about the reason for higher commodity prices, he said:

"I am sure the products we get from abroad were affected by a war scare. This was true particularly of rubber and tin. I think in our own case the rather rapid increase in wages might have had something to do with it."

Export business, Mr. Knudsen said, has thus far not fallen off.

Asked whether increase of 8 or 10 per cent in the retail prices of automobiles had covered increased costs, Mr. Knudsen said:

"No, they didn't at the time, but we naturally figured on the volume hanging on for 1938. The real facts are that the costs went over about 13.5 per cent and the prices, so far as General Motors is concerned, were increased about 8 to 10 per cent. We figured on volume making up the difference, and we evidently figured wrong to date.

"In bringing you in here and trying to tell you the story, we wanted you to understand that we have done everything we could to keep the men at work, and there isn't anything we would rather do than still keep them working, but when the stocks get so big we have to adjust.

"Now some people will advocate that we give everybody five hours a week or 10 hours a week, but that is uneconomic. That can't be done. We must give them enough earnings so they can live. That is the basis we start out with—24 hours a week, with the wages running around 95 cents an hour. That ought to give them a reasonable pay check."

Each person who is working, he said, will work a full eight-hour day, three days a week.

Inventories, Mr. Knudsen said, now total about $65,000,000 over last year. He said there is no thought of wage reductions.

Mr. Knudsen told reporters that General Motors dealers have on hand about 60,000 more cars than at the same time last year, but he pointed out that these cars are spread among about 20,000 dealers, so that this means little.

He estimated that in January General Motors in the United States would manufacture about 90,000 automobiles. This figure is exclusive of the output of the truck company. He said a production of 200,000 cars is normal.

600,000 Used Cars

Asked about the used car situation, Mr. Knudsen said he believed there are about 600,000 used cars in the hands of dealers in the industry as a whole. He estimated that this figure is 150,000 to 160,000 higher than last year.

Asked if the used car situation could be traced to the earlier production of new models, Mr. Knudsen said:

"I don't think so. I think it is simply a question of lack of employment. When employment falls off, the used car business falls off. We started out to level out production in order to keep employment on a fairly even basis, and we have kept our word, but when general employment falls off we cannot do anything about that."

Men will be laid off, he said, in the order of seniority, but an effort will be made to favor men with dependents.

War Goods Exports Keep U. S. Sales At High Level Abroad

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign trade experts of the Commerce Department said that "enormous" exports of war materials were keeping American sales abroad at a high level and providing a cushion for declining business at home.

At the same time, they estimated that final figures for 1937 would show that American firms and individuals sold abroad at least $200,000,000 more in commodities and manufactures than they purchased in other lands.

This excess of exports, long termed a "favorable" balance of trade, would represent a gain of some $165,000,000 over 1936, but otherwise would be the smallest "favorable" balance in the last six years.

As for an opinion of the year's foreign trade developments, one department expert said:

"It's been a great year for preparation for war."

He went on to say that exports of iron and steel, especially scrap, copper and aircraft, "have been enormous," and that sales of gasoline have been "keeping up pretty well, too."

"Of course you can't fight a modern war without gasoline," he said.

Turning to the trends of the last month or so, he noted that although total November exports were less than the total for October, there was, simultaneously, an against-the-trend increase in foreign sales of automobiles, aircraft and iron and steel products.

B. & O. Asks I. C. C. Approve RFC Loan

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve a new $8,233,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It would mature September 1, 1942.

The carrier plans to apply $6,000,000 to maintenance costs and the remainder to meet equipment trust certificate maturities February 1 and March 1, 1938.

The carrier asked that the loan be made available to it in installments as follows:

$3,000,000 on December 31; $4,483,000 on January 1, 1938, and the remainder on February 28.

The road already owes directly, and indirectly through PWA advances, $79,842,823 to the RFC.

Commonwealth's Net Shows Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net income of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Nov. 30 amounted to $15,852,187 after all expenses and charges. This was equivalent, after preferred dividend charges, to 20 cents a share on the outstanding common stock, and compared with a net of $12,753,361, or 11 cents a common share, in the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1936.

Gross operating revenues of the system were $148,830,013, compared with $133,960,333. Operating expenses and taxes for the 12 months rose to $77,945,416 from $69,752,764.

Pennsylvania Net off

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad reported a net operation income of $3,609,551 for November, compared with $7,354,767 in November, 1936. Gross revenues for the month were $32,552,166, or $5,891,800 less than in 1936. The railroad reported a $5,774,487 drop in freight revenue to $23,586,830 for the month.

Earnings by Oil Industry in 1937 Best Since 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—The oil industry made in 1937 its best record for net earnings since 1929, W. S. Farish, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, said.

The year also saw, he said, a record production of crude oil and increased demand for domestic consumption and for export.

America drilled more oil during 1937 than in any previous year since the all-time peak of 1920, he said, but "demand kept abreast of supply in fairly good order." However, he predicted 1938 gasoline-consuming season inventories of 93,000,000 barrels, 12,000,000 more barrels "than the wholly adequate stocks we had on hand at the corresponding date in 1937." He said:

"The industry looks forward confidently to a maintenance or even a small increase in demand in 1938, in spite of the recent and current decline in general industrial activity, and in spite of a probable reduction in exports which were unusually heavy through 1937.

"With an investment already amounting to some $13,000,000,000, the industry faces the prospect of continued large capital outlays through 1938. Its normal business, therefore, will necessitate substantial purchases of material and wide employment of labor during the coming year."

Duty on Rice Is Increased by Cuba

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—A Presidential decree has almost doubled Cuba's import duty on rice. The decree was issued because of the heavy losses in customs receipts since last August when the low tariff was instituted for the rest of the year.

The decree becomes effective January 1 and fixes the maximum duty at $7.40 to the 100 kilograms and the minimum at $3.70. The United States, however, retains the 50 per cent preferential rate, which will permit the entry of American rice into Cuba at $1.85 a 100 kilograms. Owing to the unfavorable trade balance existing between Cuba and Siam, a surcharge of 27 per cent is to be levied on rice coming from that country, making the duty $4.70.

Some 450,000,000 pounds of rice are consumed annually as it is one of the principal foods of Cuba. Most of it formerly was imported from Siam, French Indo-China and other Asiatic countries. Last August the Cuban Government lowered the duty and granted the United States a 50 per cent preferential, which opened this market to American growers for the first time.

Wood Pulp Output in South May Reduce Pulp Imports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production in the South of wood pulp suitable for white paper, the Tariff Commission told Congress, might lead to a great reduction in newsprint and sulphite pulp imports. Despite large domestic production, the commission's annual report said the United States consumed far more paper in 1936 than it produced.

Approximately 5,500,000 tons of wood pulp, or one-fifth the world's total output, was produced here that year, the report showed, yet 2,250,000 additional tons of wood pulp and 2,750,000 tons of newsprint were imported.

Sulphite pulp comprised the bulk of United States pulp exports but amounted to less than 4 per cent of the domestic production. Southern pulp now is used principally in the manufacture of brown wrapping paper and container board.

Business Awaits President's Annual Message Anxiously

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—All-important policies of the Administration in the economic emergency are passing through a final formative stage this week, and the uncertainties of the transition are reflected in a rather anxious and speculative atmosphere here, as well as in the stock exchanges and the business offices where employment "lay-offs" are decided.

Presidents Roosevelt has begun to write his annual message, which he announced late yesterday he would deliver in person to the Congress next Monday. Presumably he will not speak at a night session, which he requested two years ago in order that his words might be carried to a maximum of citizens over the radio. Preparatory to final writing of the message, the Chief Executive is seeing a succession of advisers, within and without the Government. Most notable of these yesterday was Bernard M. Baruch, the famous financier, who has been a steady White House visitor in every administration since that of Woodrow Wilson.

Budget Balance Emphasis

Of importance scondary only to the annual message is the budget message, which will go to Congress on Tuesday or Wednesday, and will be explained by the President himself in the hours-long annual "seminar" he holds for the press. Despite new difficulties of declining revenue caused by business recession, the best judgment here is that the President will still press more firmly toward a balance in the fiscal year beginning July 1, next. That this can be managed if a big armament program is started seems impossible unless revolutionary economies are effected. Various cuts and economies, however, are coming to light as budget "leaks" trickle out in the last preparatory days. But the whole budget is not finished yet, though it must be announced early next week.

One cut, officially admitted, is in the Civilian Conservation Corps. This month 104 camps are being closed, and by May of next year, according to Robert Fechner, CCC director, 300 more camps will be abondoned and enrollment cut to 225,000 youths. The number of camps is now 1500. The drop is expected to permit a budget cut by $123,800,000 from the present $350,000,000. Though this retrenchment is going forward, Director Fechner said that not since 1935, when the total applications for CCC enrollment was 500,000 has there been so great a demand as at present.

Another projected cut, not officially confirmed yet, is to take $74,000,000 from appropriations for the Social Security Board and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

These individual examples show that a general pruning is taking place all along the line, following indications given publicly by Henry A. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, earlier in the month. But that they will be enough to balance possible new relief needs, plus the projected naval program, and minus the revenues which better business activity was expected to furnish, remains to be seen.

Three Major Declarations

President Roosevelt was noticeably reluctant at his press conference late yesterday to discuss his plans. Beyond recalling that he will issue three major declarations next week: the annual message on Monday, the budget message probably on Tuesday, and the Jackson Dinner speech on Saturday, he gave no light on policies. The President was deliberately mystifying about his silver policy, stating with unconcealed delight that nobody would know what the policy was until perhaps a minute before the deadline on New Year's Eve. He would not state whether he would issue a proclamation, which was the method under which part of the present silver policies were promulgated, and merely said that "something" would be done at the last minute.

Of his visit with the perennial Mr. Baruch, the President was equally mum. As he departed from the executive offices Mr. Baruch had said: "Conditions are not as good as I would like to see them, but they are not desperate. In my opinion, with wisdom and forebearance we can pull out of this."

The President was told the "wisdom and forebearance" phrase of Mr. Baruch's, and with whimsical understatement said there was a lot in what he had said.

The Chief Executive today went over final budget plans with Secretary Morgenthau and Acting Director of the Budget Daniel W. Bell, and afterward left his offices to return to the White House proper for work on his forthcoming messages and speeches.

Unemployment Data

He had with him data covering the unemployment census, given him yesterday by John D. Biggers, director of the survey, who transmits the same material to Congress on Jan. 4. It is only broad general material that is now available. It will be the end of March before the enumeration of unemployed by states and counties is completed.

Likewise the President was yesterday given full recent data on the plight of the railroads, one of three big factors commonly assessed when the revival of heavy-goods industry is considered. Carroll M. Miller, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, conferred with the President yesterday.

The I. C. C. has just designated Dr. Walter M. W. Splawn, a member appointed by President Roosevelt in 1934, as chairman for 1938—a year in which crucial decisions on the railroad problem are expected, beginning with the freight-rate verdict. The chairmanship rotates annually by seniority.

Dr. Splawn played an important role in early development of the New Deal, having shared in preparation of the securities act of 1933, the stock exchange act of 1934, the public utilities act and the federal communications act.

He was special counsel for the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from 1930 to 1933, during the Hoover Administration, and special counsel for the Federal Power Commission during the same period. He has a wide background as a specialist in railroad problems, and was for some time president of the University of Texas.

New SEC Member

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Jerome N. Frank

Mr. Frank, Formerly of the AAA and the WPA, Succeeds James M. Landis, Who Resigned His Post to Become Dean of the Harvard Law School

Showdown on Steel Prices Seen Likely Within Two Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Showdown on the controversial point of steel prices and wages appears likely within the next two months, "Iron Age" indicated in its weekly survey of the iron and steel industry.

"The steel price issue, having been officially injected into the present uncertain situation by an administration spokesman, may become of paramount importance in the trend of steel business during the early weeks of the new year," the trade publication said.

"The steel industry, through the American Iron and Steel Institute, has only recently taken cognizance of criticism of price increases made early in the year by stating that finished steel averages only 6 per cent higher than in 1926 while wage rates are 21 per cent higher and raw materials cost 17 per cent higher than in that year," it continued.

"This formal attack on steel prices by the Assistant Attorney General of the United States comes just a few weeks before the opening of negotiations between some of the steel companies and the steel workers organizing committee for a renewal of the labor contracts that were entered into last March. These negotiations, which are to be begun on Feb. 7, may have an important bearing on both wages and prices in the steel industry.

"Meanwhile the possibility of a lowering of wages in the automobile industry points to the thought that is being given to liquidation of present high manufacturing costs in an effort to revive business."

New Record Copper Output in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Canada's October copper production hit an all-time high point for the second month in succession. The output was 51,853,071 pounds, compared with a September total of 48,045,881 and one of 34,644,498 a year before.

On the basis of an average price at London of 11.169 cents a pound for electrolytic, the October production was worth $5,791,469. Output for the first 10 months of the year was 429,789,377 pounds, 26.3 per cent above that of the corresponding 1936 period.

October nickel production was 18,491,589 pounds, compared with 12,769,154 in October, 1936, and 19,022,018 in September. Ten months production was 185,354,527 pounds, compared with 136,601,748 the first 10 months of 1936.

Production of silver in October totaled 1,993,964 ounces, compared with 2,357,798 in September and 1,593,017 in October, 1936. At the average New York price of 44.74 cents an ounce, October's output was worth $865,256. The 10 months production was 19,781,076 ounces, compared with 14,810,428 the corresponding 1936 period.

Canada produced 40,769,961 pounds of lead in October, compared with 28,260,126 in October, 1936. The October value, based on London's average price of 4.029 cents a pound, was $1,642,622.

Unlicensed Hydroelectric Plants to Be Investigated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission ordered an investigation of all unlicensed hydroelectric power projects in the United States. Commission attaches estimated the order would affect approximately 1400 plants.

The investigation will be made to determine whether the navigability of streams under the jurisdiction of Congress is being interfered with by hydroelectric plants not now under the control of the power commission.

Plants affecting the conservation and utility of streams must obtain commission licenses to continue operations.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP) — Business failures in the United States for the week ended Dec. 23 rose to 209 from 200 in the preceding week, and 162 in the comparable 1936 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

U. S. Rearmament Program Seen As Way Out of Slump

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—A "vigorous and speedy rearmament program" was advanced by a Yale University professor as a means of stimulating business in this country and insuring world peace.

Speaking before the Econometric Society, affiliate of the Allied Sociological Associations of America in session here, Prof. James Harvey Rogers said such a program "not only would cause greatest purchasing from heavy industries which are now suffering most, but also the resulting output would not compete with that of any private business."

"Furthermore," he added, "in the present state of the world it seems to me that such a program would soon be regarded by peace-loving people as just as constructive as the one already in operation in Great Britain.

"The three great democracies and their associates control 80 per cent of the economic system of the world. Should they use for armament a proportion of their gigantic resources even remotely comparable to those so used by the totalitarian states, their dominant rôle in world affairs could not even be questioned.

"For these countries, on the contrary, to remain sentimentally pacifistic, rather than constructively pacifistic, while small groups of irresponsible militarists temporarily in power in countries that control much less than 20 per cent of the world's resources threaten to overthrow the entire world in a ruinous war, seems to me an absurd policy.

"For the United States to enter immediately upon a vigorous and speedy rearmament program, including the building of additional facilities for airplanes and ships, would do more than anything else to dispel the present tragic and fantastic situation."

Business Actually Better, Says O'Neil, Than Market Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Business is in a better condition than the stock market indicates, according to Mr. W. O'Neil, president of the General Tire & Rubber Company, in a statement summing up the most significant developments of the past year and the outlook for the coming year. The greatest need of the country, he pointed out, is for more private building.

"Building wages," he said, "are too high per hour and too low per year. The present high hourly rates not only prevent persons from building who would build if costs were lower but they also hurt the builders themselves. A reasonable lowering of building labor costs would immediately set in motion a flood of building operations, long needed but held up by prohibitive labor costs. Builders' yearly incomes would actually be greater than at the present rates."

Mr. O'Neil maintained that proper consideration should be given to the fact that the work is not steady, but he says, "it will be even less steady if 'racket' wages are demanded."

In discussing the rubber industry, he said, probably more tires will be sold through tire dealers next year than in the year just past, because, the tire replacement demand is bound to be greater. Not so many new cars will be sold next year as this year.

"The tremendous development in motor-truck transportation in the past few years is one of the most important factors in the growth of our business, as well as throughout the industry. In 1937, more than 700,000 new trucks were sold, an increase of 50,000 trucks over the total number sold in 1936. It is practically certain that more trucks will be sold in 1938 than were sold in 1937.

New Haven Stockholders' Committee Named by ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized five men to serve as a protective committe for holders of preferred stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, now being reorganized under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.

Committee members are Harry W. McKnight of White Plains, N. Y.; Joseph B. Russell of Westwood, Mass., and Wallace J. Palvey of New York.

There are 490,367 shares of New Haven preferred stock outstanding.

Expenses of the committee are to be paid through an assessment against stockholders, with a maximum of 20 cents a share.

DIVIDEND NO. 195
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1938, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1938.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer.

Boston, December 28, 1937.

"Speech-Speech"
Evening classes begin Jan. 3. Voice and Diction, Personality, Business Speaking for Men, Play Production (1 and 3 act plays), Platform Reading.
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,200,000
Previous day 2,381,950
1937 vol. to date 486,314,650
1936 vol. to date 491,996,724

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Some Issues Rise

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—So-called armament stocks rallied a little in the stock market today, but selling pressure at times weakened best gains.

Near the final hour the rest of the picture was mixed with losses and advances, mostly in fractions, liberally distributed through the list.

Ahead most of the time, with profit realization on occasions sending it to the minus side, was U. S. Steel. Bethlehem was a strong point. Others to improve included Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Anaconda Copper, American Smelting, Westinghouse Electric, General Electric, International Harvester, Pennsylvania Railroad, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, North American and du Pont.

Sales were at the rate of about 2,300,000 shares.

Motors made a poor showing, with both Chrysler and General Motors touching new lows for the year. And down were American Telephone, Dome Mines, Eastman Kodak, Union Pacific and Consolidated Edison.

President Roosevelt's intimation at a press conference a bigger navy might be necessary provided stimulus for most of the buying that appeared. Brokers said selling came largely from investment rather than margin accounts.

Clouding the picture somewhat were reports from Washington the Administration had determined to continue its campaign against its critics in business and finance. Wall Street understood the President would support some form of licensing bill for corporations.

Dampening enthusiasm for the motors was the statement of President Knudsen of General Motors that dealer inventories were high and that the supply of used cars was moving only slowly to consumers.

Rail Bonds Firmer

Demand for secondary rail issues helped bolster the bond market. Prices, however, were highly mixed as year-end liquidation continued to dribble into the market.

Gains of fractions to more than a point were registered in Illinois Central 4¾s, Alleghany 5s, stamped, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s and Missouri-Pacific 5s. Small losses ruled in Santa Fe general 4s, Great Northern 4s and Loew's 3½s.

Japanese and French loans retreated and U. S. Government issues slipped a bit.

In the first recorded transaction since last February, Rio Grande Junction Railway 5s sold at 45, off 46 points. Wabash Terminal 4s, on the first sale since April, also changed hands at 45, a loss of about 37 points from the previous transaction.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Losses of fractions to more than 2 points were general in late trading on the curb exchange today. The decline was extended in most sections, although selling was not so urgent as in the preceding session. A few specialties dropped sharply, causing losses of 3 to 5 points at one time in Pepperell, Quaker Oats and United Shoe Machinery.

Newmont Mining fell about 2 and fractional losses were registered in Aluminum of America, American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, Lake Shore Mines and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Montgomery Ward Net Up in 9 Months

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. reported a net profit for the nine months' period ended Oct. 31 totaled $15,287,874, after the tax on undistributed earnings, compared with $12,977,442 the corresponding 1036 period.

This was equivalent to $2.73 a common share compared with $2.61 a share on a smaller amount of stock outstanding a year ago.

Third-quarter net profit after surtax totaled $6,238,230 compared with $5,875,580 the corresponding period last year.

Business Personals

Arthur T. Murray has announced his resignation, effective Dec. 31, as president of the United American Bosch Corporation to become executive vice-president of the Moore Drop Forging Corporation of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Murray will continue as a director and member of the executive committee of the Bosch company, which has not chosen a new president.

N. S. McKay, chairman of the board and treasurer of American Hair & Felt Company, has also been elected president, to succeed Theodore Wilde. C. H. Rayner, manager of the Canadian subsidiary, was elected vice-president of the parent company in charge of all production.

Harry A. Rounds of Portland, Maine, was elected president of the Maine Investment Dealers' Association at the annual meeting of the organization. He succeeds Virgil C. McGorrill, also of Portland, who was elected to the board of directors.

R. E. Bateman has been appointed general manager of the Florida Citrus Commission, succeeding Marvin Walker, who resigned. L. W. Marvin has been appointed advertising manager.

E. Melville Hill has purchased a seat on the Boston Exchange. Until recently, Mr. Hill was connected with the firm of Laidlaw & Co. in Boston. His association with this firm had extended over a period of 30 years.

H. Hentz & Co. have announced the reopening of their office in Hollywood, Fla., under the management of John H. Kaplan and Emile Z. Weinberg.

George Willing Pepper of Charles D. Barney & Co., New York, has been elected to membership in the New York Cotton Exchange.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	38½	36½	36½	— ½
65	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	45	43¾	43¾	—1¼
23⅜	7½	Adams Exp (.60g)	44	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
38	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	4	19½	19⅛	19⅜	— ¼
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	10	81	80½	81	+1¼
5¼	⅞	Air-Way El Ap		5	⅞	⅞	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	17	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Alleghany	65	1⅝	1½	1½	
58½	10	Allegany pf xw	3	14	14	14	Dec 28
89¾	11	Allegany pf $30 ww	10	14½	13½	14½	+1½
86	11	Allegany pf $40 ww	3	13	13½	13½	— ½
53½	10½	Allegany pr pf	2	14⅞	14¼	14¼	Dec 38
45¾	13	Allegheny $5 (1.60)	20	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	7	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	7	162	160	162	+3
17½	7¼	Allied Kid (1a)	6	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	24	11¾	10½	11½	+ ⅝
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	49	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
85	49⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	7	49½	49	49	—1
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	86	47¾	45	47⅜	+2⅜
30¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13	13	13	
8⅞	1¾	Amal Leather	27	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (2)	1	19½	18½	19½	Dec 28
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	12	58¾	54	56	+1
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	7	88	85	86½	+2
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (1a)	37	11⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
80¾	38	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	21	42¾	40½	42¾	+ ⅜
121	69¼	Am Can (4)	34	71	69	69	— ¾
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	161	160	160	Dec 28
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	28	23¾	22	23¾	+1⅛
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	6	44⅞	43½	44½	+ ½
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	24	15⅝	13½	15⅝	+1⅝
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (8)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	3	93	92	93	—2
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	9	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alco (¼a)	19	11	10½	10½	— ½
33⅜	12½	Am Cryn Sug (3¾g)	26	13	12⅝	13	
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	12	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	58	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
58⅞	15½	Am & For P $6 pf	4	15½	14¼	15	— ⅝
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	6	18½	17½	18½	— ⅝
38½	8¾	Am & For P 2 pf	8	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	9	11	10½	10½	— ½
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	15	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	21¼	21	21	— ½
52⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (3.40a)	6	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅝
4¾	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1½	1½	— ¼
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	15¾	15¾	Dec 28
17¾	6½	Am International	7	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	26	19½	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	2	61	60¾	61	+1¼
29⅜	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	23	13⅞	12	12⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	3	Am Mach & Met	23	4	3½	3¾	— ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	10	30	28⅜	30	+1¼
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	81	6½	5¼	5½	
87⅛	31	Am P&L $6pf (5⅝k)	19	37½	35½	36⅞	— ¼
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾k)	24	29⅞	29	29½	— ½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	104	12⅜	11¾	12½	+ ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roli Mill (2g)	90	17½	16¾	16⅞	— ⅞
101⅝	64¾	Am Roll Mill of -4½-	25	65	63½	63½	—2
36	15½	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
29	7⅛	Am Seating (1¼g)	16	9¼	8½	8¾	— ⅛
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	80	46⅜	44⅛	45¼	+ ⅛
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	—1¾
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	48	48	48	—1
73¼	23½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	86	31½	30¾	31½	+1⅜
26¼	7⅞	Am Stores	10	8	7⅞	8	
36½	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	106	106	106	Dpc 28
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	16¾	16⅜	16¾	—1¼
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	42	144	142¾	143¼	—1¼
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	19	59½	58	59¼	+1¼
99⅛	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	35	61½	59¼	61½	+2½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	138½	138½	138½	Dec 27
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	25	5¼	5	5¼	
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	70	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	25	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	12	26½	26	26½	+1
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	57	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	28	28	28	—3
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	309	29⅛	28¼	29⅛	+1¼
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	1	44	44	44	—2¾
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	11	16	15¼	16	— ⅛
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Dec 27
10¼	2¾	A P W Paper	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	23	22¼	23	+1
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Dec 28
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	112	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
99½	59⅞	Armour Ill pf (6)	2	58⅝	57	57	—2⅞
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	55	32	30	32	+1¾
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	5	5⅛	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	9	3⅛	3	3	
24¾	6½	Assd Dry Goods	22	6¼	6	6½	
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Dec 20
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	33	33	33	— ½
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (3a)	54	37¾	34	37¾	+4¾
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	2	67¾	67¾	67¾	
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (11½g)	22	22¾	21	22½	— ¼
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	8	5½	5	5	— ⅛
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	6	10	9¼	10	+1
37	18	Atl Refining (4)	35	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	24	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	41	40½	40½	— ½
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	4	40½	38½	38½	—3½
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	9	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
36¾	3¼	Auburn Auto	15	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	11	2½	2½	2½	
9¼	2½	Aviation Corp	32	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	45	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	130	10	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	10	Balt & Ohio pf	37	12	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	—2
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	43	14⅜	13⅝	14	— ⅛
32	8⅛	Barker Bros (¾g)	3	8	7¾	8	— ½
35⅛	10	Barnsdall (1)	53	13⅛	12⅜	13	
20¼	9⅛	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	9	94	94	94	Dec 17
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	96	96	96	Dec 22
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	22	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	
88⅛	82⅛	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	71	11	10¼	10⅝	— ⅜
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	4	17	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
62¾	29¾	Best & Co (2½a)	21	30	29	29	— ¾
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	336	57½	54¼	57½	+3½
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	11	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	— ¼
69¾	22½	Bigelow-San (2½g)	5	23	23	23	+ ⅛
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	11	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	35	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	168	31¼	30	31½	+1⅜
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	7	23½	22¾	23⅜	—1¼
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	12	12	11½	12	+1
28	16	Borden (1.60)	49	16⅜	16	16⅜	
50⅝	23¼	Borg Warner (2a)	41	23¾	22¾	23½	— ¼
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	6	3¼	3	3¼	
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	¾	¾	¾	
35⅝	16½	Bower R Bear (3½g)	3	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅜
23¼	7	Bridgent Buss (¾g)	32	8	7⅞	7⅞	
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	48	19	18	18¾	+ ½
53½	24¼	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	22½	22	22	—2¼
47	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	28½	28	28½	+ ½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	15	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
53¼	3	Bklyn & Q T pf	11	7	5½	7	+1
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	32	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅛
102⅛	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	9	23½	22¼	22¾	+1⅝
52⅝	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	22	16½	15⅝	16½	+1
50	35	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34	34	34	—1
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	15	8	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	30	7¼	7	7¼	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	54	4½	4	4	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	43	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
45⅜	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	7	16	14½	16	+1
65¼	24¾	Bulova Watch (4a)	20	25¾	24¼	25½	— ⅜
18⅝	6¾	Burlington Mills (1)	13	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	38	17⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
39	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	3	7½	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	17	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
36¾	10¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
21¼	2¼	Byers Co (.10g)	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	
33⅜	6	Byers Co	25	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	4	15¼	15½	15½	+ ⅛
		C					
48¼	19	Calif Pack (1¼a)	8	19	18¼	18¾	+ ⅜
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6¼	1	Callahan Z-Ld	25	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	49	6⅞	6½	6⅝	
37⅜	10	Campbell Wy (1a)	16	10½	10	10¼	— ⅛
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	20	14⅜	13½	14	
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	71	7½	7¼	7⅜	
61½	28	Cannon Mills (2)	1	28½	28⅜	28½	
18½	5¼	Cap Adm A (½g)	10	5	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	16	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	5	85¼	82½	84¾	—1¼
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	17	44¾	43	44⅝	— ⅛
105½	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	100	100	100	
41¼	13½	Celanese Corp	47	13⅝	13	13⅜	— ⅛
111	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Dec 21
48¼	20	Celotex (1.20g)	9	21	19½	20¼	+ ¼
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	2	28	28	28	Dec 28
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	61	3	2⅞	3	
41⅜	8	Cent RR NJ	12	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
24¾	4	Cent Vioj Sug (½g)	6	6½	5¾	5¾	—1
14½	3⅛	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	Dec 28
86⅝	35	Cerro de Pas (4a)	22	36½	34¾	36½	+1⅛
23⅜	3⅛	Certain-teed	26	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
63½	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	28	28	28	+1
48	5	Checker Cab	3	7	7	7	
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	80	33½	32¾	33	— ⅛
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	90	90	90	
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	32	42¾	41¼	41½	—1
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	4	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	8	3⅜	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	1	Chi & N W	80	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
19½	2⅜	Chi & N W pf	7	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1	1	1	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	15	3⅜	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	12	10⅜	10⅜	10½	
3¼	⅛	Chi M St P & P	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	21	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	16	9½	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Dec 20
3¾	⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	8	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	7	1½	1⅜	1½	
10½	1¾	C R I & P 7% pf	14	2¾	2	2	
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	2	9½	9¼	9¾	Dec 28
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	9	13½	12¼	12½	— ¼
18⅜	3	Childs Co	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
135¼	47⅞	Chrysler (10g)	310	48⅝	46¼	48⅝	
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	13	11½	11½	11½	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
45	17⅝	Clark Equip (4.80g)	9	18½	17½	18	+ ⅛
48⅜	19⅜	Clev Cr B (2.60g)	7	20½	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	22	38¾	33¾	38¾	+2⅞
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	20	14½	13½	13¾	— ¼
178½	92¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	5	109½	108½	109	+1½
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Dec 23
26½	6½	Colgate-Palm (½)	40	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	2	97½	96	97½	Dec 24
63¾	20¾	Coll & Alk (5x)	18	30¾	18	19¼	—1⅝
61½	11⅜	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	15½	15	15	— ½
32	16¼	Columb Br A (1.50g)	6	17⅛	16¾	17	— ¼
31½	10¾	Colum Br B (1.50g)	3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
30⅞	4⅜	Colum G&E (.40a)	176	6	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
100	68⅛	Colum G&E pf A (6)	7	72½	72½	72½	— ⅛
39½	16	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	15	12	10¾	12	+ ¼
46½	25¾	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	27	27	27	
125⅜	60	Colum Carbon (4a)	6	66	65	66	—1
89¼	30¾	Comi Credit (4a)	30	31	30¾	31	— ⅛
116	80	Comi Credit pf (4½)	2	81	81	81	Dec 24
80¼	34	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	35	36	34½	36	+2
120	86	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Dec 21
21½	5	Comi Solv (.60)	87	7	6¾	6¾	
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	213	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
75¾	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	10	39¾	39¼	39½	— ½
19½	4½	Conde Nast	2	5¾	5	5	—1
48½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	35	21	20	21	+ ⅛
19½	7¾	Consress Cigar (1g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec 28
32¾	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	183	17¾	16⅜	17½	+1⅜
18⅝	4¾	Consol Cigar (½g)	10	7¾	8¼	7¾	— ⅛
48¾	21¼	Consol Edison (3)	162	21½	21¼	21⅛	— ⅜
100	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	96¾	96¼	96¼	
5¾	1	Consol Film	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅜	4¼	Consol Film pf (½k)	11	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
17¾	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	134	8¾	8½	8¾	
106⅝	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	2¾	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13½	3	Consol Coal	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
52⅜	16	Consol Coal pf	1	16	16	16	—1
93½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	6	81	79¾	80	Dec 28
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	38	12¾	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅛
37⅝	7½	Cont Baking A	13	11½	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	41	1⅝	1½	1½	
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	3	70	69¼	69½	—4¼
49½	37⅞	Cont Can (3)	36	38½	37¾	38	
108⅛	106⅛	Cont Can pf (4½)	5	107	107	107	Dec 28
25⅝	5½	Cont Dia Fib	2	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
43¾	13	Cont Ins (1.60a)	17	37½	36¾	37½	Dec 28
3½	⅛	Cont Motors	19	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1a)	106	39¼	38½	39¾	+ ¼
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	2	11¼	10½	10½	—1
71½	36½	Corn Products (2)	13	59¾	59½	59½	— ⅝
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	168½	168½	168½	Dec 20
10⅜	2	Cotr (.10g)	17	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
58½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	17	23⅝	23	23½	— ⅛
115	68⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	91½	91½	91½	— ⅛
32	16¼	Cream of Wh (2)	3	22	21½	22	+1
28¾	6⅝	Crosley Radio	10	7	6½	6⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sentiment Better In Wool Market; Sales Increase

Weekly Wool Review

Possibility that the recent business recession has spent its force, as far as the wool textile industry is concerned, is encouraging raw wool dealers in Boston to look to 1938 with more cheerfulness than was indicated a few weeks ago. The undertone of the wool market is decidedly brighter and sales are being made more freely than for some time.

Dealers feel that the goods market is slowly but steadily improving. Coupled with the fact that overseas wool markets have been strengthening for several weeks, the better outlook domestically spreads encouragement among holders of wool in Boston.

Fine territory wool prices are fairly steady on graded French combing at 72 to 75 cents scoured. Texas wools are stronger and sales of good 12-month wools are being made at the same prices as are quoted for French combing graded fine territory descriptions. In Texas some nice business is being done in fall wools around 22 to 23 cents to growers.

Markets abroad are fairly steady. Spot lots of imported wools in the Boston market, of apparel class, are slow to move. Holders are finding it more profitable to ship wools back to the British Isles than to continue to pay storage charges here.

Customs figures available today show that 1,554,007 pounds of wool have been taken out of bonded warehouse at Boston since July 1—start of the federal fiscal year—and shipped out of the country. The bulk of it went out within the past month. For the same period a year ago total exports of imported wools were 247,458 pounds.

The market is looking up for imported wools, with 285,000 pounds arriving at Boston in one day this week, all but 12,000 pounds being carpet wool. Of the imports that day, 112,000 pounds were from Manchuria.

Mohair is selling in small lots now and again, on a price basis in harmony with the recent sharp break.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Many sharp declines were recorded in today's stock prices, sentiment being adversely affected by the decline in Wall Street Tuesday. Support was absent at the opening and the setback was widespread, but near the close the decline was checked and prices finished above the low levels of the day. British funds held steady and rubber issues were dull. Far eastern bonds were weak.

Paris—The Bourse closed with a heavy tone and practically all sections lost ground. Rentes were down 25 to 70 centimes and Bank of France issue declined 70 francs. Royal Dutch reacted 45 francs while Suez Canal finished with a gain of 30 francs.

Liverpool—Liberal tenders for American soft winter wheat and American selling caused wheat futures here to decline and close ½d to ⅞d net lower. Cotton futures declined 6 to 8 points in sympathy with easier eastern market scattered liquidation and Bombay selling.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	45¼c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Quotations

30 days	⅛@ ¼%	⅛@ ¼%	⅛@ ¼%
60 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	¼@ ⅜
90 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	¼@ ⅜
4 months	¼@ ⅜	¼@ ⅜	¼@ ⅜
5-6 months	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅝%	⅝%	11 @ 2 1-16
Short bills	⅝%	⅝%	
Bar silver	18 1-16d	18 1-16d	21 5-16d
Bar gold	139s 6½d	139s 7d	141s 8d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	1½	Lisbon	4
Kansas City	1½	London	2
Minneapolis	1½	Helsingfors	4
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Budapest	4	Sofia	5½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Dec. 29, 1937

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.99⅛	$4.99⅜	$4.2397
Cables	4.99⅜	4.99⅛	4.2397
France—franc	.0339⅛	.0339⅛	†
Belgium—belga	.1698	.1697	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2312	.2313	†
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4030	.4030	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5563	.5561	†
Sweden—krona	.2577	.2574	.4537
Norway—krone	.2512	.2512	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2232	.2231	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3287
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.3383
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0352	.0352	†
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso†	.2950	.2950	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0580	.0580	.3025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510

Far East

Japan—yen	.2911	.2912	.8440
India—rupee	.3774	.3774	.6180
Java—florin	.5577	.5576	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3120	.3120	*
Shanghai—dol	.2956‡	.2956‡	*
Sts Stmnts—dol	.5862⅛	.5862⅛	.5613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5013⅛	.5013⅛	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.9984	.9984	1.0931

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper peso. ‖ Nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅝s 43-40 June	108.4	108.4	108.4
5 3¼s 41	107.4	107.4	107.4
10 3¼s 45-43	107.5	107.5	107.5
15 4s 54-44	112.7	112.4	112.4
17 2⅝s 47-45	103.31	103.26	103.31
1 3⅝s 56-46	110.17	110.17	110.17
1 3s 48-46	105.10	105.10	105.10
2 3¼s 49-46	106.1	106.1	106.1
2 3¼s 49-46 reg	105.25	105.25	105.25
2 4¼s 52-47	116.31	116.31	116.31
110 2⅝s '51-49	101.29	101.28	101.28
301 2½s '53-49	103.3	100.28	100.28
3 3s '58-51	104	103.29	104
33 2½s 60-55	102	101.26	101.30
43 2½s '59-56	101	100.29	100 29

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s 64-44	103.23	103.23	103.23
14 3s 49-44	103.21	103.20	103.21

Home Owners' Loan

8 2¾s 49-39	101.23	101.19	101.21
11 2¼s 44-42	101.8	101.5	101.5
10 3s 52-44	103.22	103.20	103.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Adams Exp 4s '48	90	90	90
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	99	99	99
2 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	54	54	54
13 Allegmany 5s '44	69½	68⅞	68⅞
5 Alleghany 5s '49	60	60	60
72 Alleghany 5s '50 st	30¼	29½	30¼
67 Allis Chalm 4s '52	103	102½	102½
13 Am&For P 5½s 2030	53	52½	52½
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103¼	103½
11 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	113¼	113¼
14 Am T&T 3¼s '66	100⅞	100½	100⅞
34 Am T&T 2½s '86	101⅛	100¾	101
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	93	93	93
22 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 Arm Del 4s '57	86	86	86
9 Arm Del 4s '55	86⅞	86	86½
12 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109	109⅝
1 AT&SF 4s '60	101	101	101
7 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
1 Atl & Chs AL 5s '44	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Atl & Birm 4s '33	22	22	22
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	93½	93½	93½
16 ACL cit 4s '52	75¾	75¼	75¼
5 A C Line 4½s '64	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	30	30	30
2 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	102	102	102
31 B&O rfg 6s '95	44	43½	43½
19 B&O 1st 5s '48	79¼	78½	79¼
31 B&O rfg 5s '95	39½	38¼	38⅝
45 B&O 5s '96 P	39	38	38
48 B&O 5s 2000 D	38	36½	38
103 B&O cv 4½s '60	31¼	30½	30¾
14 B&O 4s '48	77¼	76⅝	76⅝
4 B&O 4sPLE&WV '41	68½	68½	68½
1 B&O 5s S W '50	60	59¾	60
9 B&O 4s T C '59	52½	52½	52½
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100¼	100	100¼
5 Beth Stl 3⅝s '66	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	43	42	42
8 Boston&Me 5s '55	45	44½	44½
2 Bos & NY Airl 4s '55	9	8⅝	8⅝
39 BotConMills 6½s'34	6⅜	5¾	6⅜
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	102½	102½	102½
158 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	46¼	44⅝	46
1 Bkly Un El 5s '50	75¼	75¼	75¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	70¼	70	70
22 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	93¼	93⅛	93⅛
14 Buf R&P 4½s 57	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	9	9	9
2 Bush Term 4s '52	3	83	83
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¼	116¼	116¼
22 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118⅛	118¼	118¼
4 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124⅜	124⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '54	100½	100½	100½
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	101½	101½	101½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	97	97	97
23 Can Pac 4s perp	86⅛	86	86⅛
1 Caro C & O 6s '52	108	108	108
20 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	5	4¾	5
8 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10⅜	10⅜	10½
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	68¾	68	68
24 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	99	98⅝	99
20 Cen R R N J 5s '87	32¼	30	31
2 Cen R R N J 's '87 reg	29½	29	29½
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	27½	27½	27½
15 Certain-td 5½s '48	59½	58*	59½
2 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106	106	106
7 C & O 3½s '96 D	95¾	95	95¾
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	25¾	26	26
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	109½	109	109
17 Chi E Ill 5s '51	14¾	14¼	14¾
4 Chi & E Ill25s '51 ct	14½	14½	14½
69Ch Gt West 4s '59	13⅝	15	15¾
10 Chi I & L 5s '66	5½	5¼	5¼
363 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10¼	9¾	9¾
203 CMSP&P sj 5s 2000	3¾	3⅜	3¼
10 CM&St P 5s '39	28¼	28	28
23 CM&SP gen 4s '89	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
19 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	24¼	24¼	24¼
18 Chi&NW 6½s '36	19	18¾	19
11 Chi &NW rfg 5s 2037	10	9½	10
12 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	16	16	16
138 Chi&NW cv4¼s '49	5½	5	5
3 Chi & N W 4½s 2037	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
23 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9	8¾	8¾
3 Chi & NW 4s '87	16¾	16¼	16¾
2 CRI&P 4½s '52	8¼	7¾	8¼
2 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	7¼	6¾	7
51 CRI&P 4½s '60	9¾	9¼	9¾
28 CRI&P 4s '88	16⅜	16	16½
2 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	15½	15½	15½
27 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8¼
39 CRI&P rfg 4s '34ct	7⅛	6¾	7
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	69	69	69
30 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	56½	56	56
5 Ch Gt Wn 5s '59	104¾	104¾	104¾
38 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	92⅜	92½	92½
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	100	100	100
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107⅛	107	107
27 CCC&StL4½s '77	73¾	73	73⅛
6 CievUnTerms5½s'72	106⅛	106	106
14 CievUnTerm 5s '73	100	100	100¼
10 Clev Un Term4½s '77C	91¼	90	90
12 Col F&I 5s '70	60½	60	60
8 Col & So 4½s '80	42	41½	42
16 Colmbia G 5s '52May	94¾	94¾	94⅜
18 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92	91⅝	91⅝
6 Col Ry P & L 4½ '65	106½	106	106
4 Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	95	95	95
28 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	99⅛	99½	99¾
8 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102	101⅞	101⅞
2 Conn Riv Pr 3¾s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Con Coal Del 5s '60	54	54	54
2 Con Edis 3¼s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¾	108¾	108⅞
38 Con Oil 3½s '51	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102	101¾	102
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	98½	98½	98½
1 Container 5s '43	87½	87½	87½
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	36	35	35
15 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	51¼	49	49½
6 D & R G 4½s '36	13	12⅞	13
24 D & R G 4s '36	12	11¼	12
24 D & R G W 5s' 55 Asd	5¾	5	5⅜
1 Del & R G West 5s '78	8⅜	7⅞	8
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	113½	113½	113½
10 Dow Chem 3s '51	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
1 Duluth SS & A 5s '37	22½	22½	22½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
1 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
31 Erie rfg 5s '67	41¼	40	40⅜
83 Erie rfg 5s '75	41¼	39¾	40¼
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	85⅝	85	85⅝
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	56	55½	55½
10 Erie Val Chal 6s '38	51⅝	51½	51½
111 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38¼	38	38
39 Leh Val 4½s 2003	28	27⅜	28¼
30 Leh Val 4s 2003	27⅛	25	27
2 Leh Val N Term 5s '54	62	62	62
11 Liquid Carb 4s '47	108	105	105
22 Loews 3½s '46	96¼	96	96¼
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	88	86	88
7 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	87	86	86
7 Long Isl unif 4s '49	84½	84½	84½
11 Louisv & Ark 5s '69	71	70½	70½
3 Lou & N 3s 2003 B	100	100	100
19 Louis & N un 4s '40	104¼	104	104
2 Louis & N 1st 2003 T	83	83	83
5 Louis & N 3½s 2003	79	79	79
5 Louis Sc N 3½s 2003	79	79	79
1 Manat Sug 7½s'42ct	38	38	38
134 Manhat Ry 4s '90	25¼	24	24½
3 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	23½	23½	23¼
6 McKesk&Roh 5½s'50	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	103	103	103
5 MetWSideElCh4s'38	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	100	100	100
4 MilSport&NW 4s'47	15	14¾	14⅞
8 M&S L cn 5s '34 ct	5½	5	5
10 M&StL 4s '49	2	2¼	2¼
7 MKP&SMarie 6s '48	6¾	6¾	6¾
69 Mo Pac 5s '77	19½	18¾	19¼
6 Mo Pac 5s 77 ct	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
22 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	19½	19	19½
18 Mo Pac 5s 80I	19½	19¼	19¼
42 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	19¼	18¾	19¼
151 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	8¾	8¼	8¼
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 reg	8¾	8¼	8¼
12 Mob & Oh 5s 38	14	13¼	13¼
2 Mob & O 4½s 77	13½	13½	13½
10 MonWPPubSv4½s'60	102	102¾	103
1 Mon WPa PubSv6s '65	90	90	90
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	89	89	89
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	61½	59	61¼
1 Mor&Essex 5s '55	60½	60	60½
12 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	70¼	70	70
14 Nassau El 4s	22½	22½	22½
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 NRRMx4½s20asd	2½	2½	2½
1 Nt RR Mx4s51asd	2	2	2
6 Natl Steel 4s 65	107⅛	107	107⅛
3 New Eng T&T5s52	124	124	124
1 NE T&T 4½s 61B	120¾	120¾	120¼
2 NE RR 4s 45	25	25	25
1 NO Gt Nor 5s 83	58	58	58
5 NO Pu Sv 5s 55B	96	96	96
3 NOPubSv5s'55B	93	95	96
6 N Ori & NE 4½s 52	48	48	48
25 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	35¼	35¼	35¼
4 NO Tex&M 5s 35	28	28	28
2 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	35	35	35
1 NO Texas&M 5s53B	32	32	32
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	30¾	30¾	30¾
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	74	73½	73½
12 NYC 4½s 2013A	65¾	64¾	64¾
11 NYC cn 5s 98	80	79⅝	80
10 NYC 3¾s 46	91	91	91
73 NYC 3½s 52	68	65¼	65½
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	78½	78½	78½
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	74½	72	72
24 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	61	60¾	60¾
6 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	92	91½	92
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	46½	44¼	46½
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	48	48	48
1 Y Edis 3¼s'65	1N02	102	102
2 NY Edis 3¼s8 '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	311	308	308
10 NYNH&H cv 4¼s '67	20½	20½	20½
5 NYNH&H 4s '47	16¼	16¼	16¼
17 NYNH&H 4s '55	18	18	18
7 NYNH&H 4s '56	18	17¾	17¾
9 NYNH&H 4s '57	9	8	8
10 NYNH&H 5½s '67	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 NYNH&H 3½s8 '56	16	16	16
15 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	8	7⅞	7⅞
6 NYO&W gen 4s '55	5¾	5¼	5¼
2 NY Steam 5s '51	106	106	106
1 NY Susq&W 5s '40	9½	9½	9½
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	105	104½	104½
20 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4¾	4¼	4¼
8 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	95⅝	95½	95⅝
1 Norfolk&So 5s'41	52	52	52
10 Nor Pac 5s '61 ct	10	10	10
3 Norf & Sou 5s'61A	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 Nor Am Co 5s '61	101½	101	101½
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s'83	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	99¼	99¼	99¼
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	96½	95	96
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	92¾	92	92
76 Nor Pac 3s2047	61⅜	60	60¼
3 Ogden & L Cha 4s'48st	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	102	102
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100	99¾	100
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	111¼	111¼	111½
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Otis Steel 4½s '62	65½	65½	65½
11 Pac Gas & El 2½s'66	101	100⅝	100⅝
6 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	109½	109	109
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pac T&T 5½s '65B	103¼	103⅞	103⅞
4 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	60	60	60
3 Para Pict 6s '55	89	89	89
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	38	38	38
11 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	86½	84	84
11 Penn Ch&Det 4½s '77	104	104	104
11 Penn Co 4s '63	99¾	99¼	99½
4 Penn RR gen 5s '68	111¼	111¼	111¼
26 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	104⅞	104	104⅞
9 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	89	88½	88½
22 Penn RR gen 4½s'81	101¼	101	101¼
6 Penn RR 4¼s'84 E	101	100½	101
6 Penn RR 4s '48	115	115	115
5 Penn RR 4s'48 st	115	115	115
2 Penn RR 3¾s '70	94¼	94¼	94¼
53 Penn RR 3½s '52	85¾	84	84
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	109⅝	109⅝	109⅞
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	60¼	60	60
4 Pere Marq 4½s '60	77½	77½	77½
44 Philip Elec 5½s '52	101¼	101¼	101½
5 Phil Bal&Wash 5s'74	117	117	117
30 Phil Elec 3⅛s '67	106⅛	105⅞	106
56 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
38 Ph Read C&I 5½ '73	16	15½	15½
17 Philippine Ry 4s '37	10⅜	10	10¼
5 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	109	108¾	109
3 PCC & St L 4½s '77	104¼	104	104
1 PCC & S L 4½s'42B	110⅝	110⅛	110⅝
23 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	50¼	50	50
69 Postal Tel&Cb 5½ '53	11¼	10¾	10¾
7 Potomac El P 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	74	74	74
1 Rem Rund 4½s '56	91¼	91¼	91¼
22 Repub Stl 5½s '54	105	105	105
6 Repub Steel 4½s'61	75	74	74
10 Repub Steel 4½s '56	76½	76	76½
16 Repub Steel 4½s'50	113¼	112¼	112¼
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Rio Gr Sou 5s'39	41	41	41
1 Rio Gr Wes 1st4s'39	41	41	41
5 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	19½	19½	19½
6 RI Ark & Las½pr'34	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Rutland 1st4½s'41	13	13	13
1 Rutland 4½s '41 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Rutland Can 4s'49st	9¼	9¼	9¼
8 Safeway Strs 4s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 St J&G Isl 4s '47	108	108	108
20 St L S F 5s '50 B	12½	12½	12½
12 St LSF 5s B '50 ct	11	11	11
47 St LSF 4½s '78	10½	10	10¼
58 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	9¼	9¼	9¼
25 St LSF 4s '50 A	12¼	12	12
9 St LSF 4s '50 ct	11¼	11	11¼
14 St LSW rfg 5s '90	17½	16¾	17½
7 St LSW 1st 4s '89	66½	66	66
68 Seab A L ctf 6s '45	8¾	8½	8½
7 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
9 Sea A L aj 5s '49	4	4	4
18 Sea A L 4s '50 st	16	15	16
5 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7½	7½	7½
10 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 Shell Un 5½s '51	97¾	97½	97½
15 Skelly Oil 4s '51	97	97	97
10 Socony V Oil 3½s '50	106	106	106
3 SoBellT&T3¼s'62	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6 So Cal Gas 4s '65	107½	107⅝	107⅝
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	95	95	95
23 Sou Pac 4½s '68	80½	80	80½
79 Sou Pac 4½s '81	59½	59	59½
33 So Pac 4½s '69	60½	59	60¼
36 So Pac rfg 4s '55	92½	92	92
19 So Pac 3½s '46	83½	83	93½
20 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	74	73¾	74
30 South Bell 5½s '56	62	61½	62
26 South Ry gen 6s '56	60	60	60
22 South Ry gen 4s '56	49	48½	49
4 So Ry 4s St L '51	66	66	66
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Staley Mfg 4s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Stand Oil N J 2s '61	100⅛	100	100⅛
21 Studebaker 6s cv '45	89	88½	89
8 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106½	106½	106½
16 Ten Cop & Ch 6s '44	97	97	97
1 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
17 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105¼	104⅝	105¼
6 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	11	11	11
60 Third Ave aj 5s '60	5½	5¾	5½
29 Third Ave 4s '60	30	29	30
5 Tide Wat As O 3½s'52	100⅛	100	100
3 Un ElMo 3¾s '62	106⅞	106¾	106¾
3 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	117¾	116¾

Regimentation Seen in 'Normal Granary'

(Continued from Page 1)

and a similar reduction in wages of skilled workers as measures to stimulate recovery.

Taxes on Consumers

Mr. Davis held that the Wallace "ever-normal" granary scheme probably would hurt consumers through processing or sales taxes imposed to relieve other taxpayers rather than through higher prices they would pay for farm products, while merchants and processors would be injured by "other uncertainties" growing out of official decisions made in ignorance of their business significance, from court decisions and delays incident to them, as well as from changes in the "political wind."

"The system would lead—not later, but fairly soon—to compulsory regulation of acreage, production and marketing of specified crops and probably others not yet named," he continued. "The substantial degree of freedom farmers have truly enjoyed and deeply prized would be replaced by a large measure of Government fiat."

Dr. C. O. Brannen of the University of Arkansas, another speaker before the American Farm Economic Association meeting, held that the sharecropper situation, one of the most perplexing of the agricultural problems of the South, could be solved, and that, while the solution was being worked out, conditions could be improved. Among these latter he listed "the notoriously inferior schools," isolated lives, lack of work animals and inadequacy of social pastimes.

"Partly," he said, "the inferiority of the workers themselves is to blame. Many sharecroppers are incapable of handling larger or more complicated farm businesses.

Up and Down Ladder

"It is not uncommon for farm hands and croppers to go up the ladder in prosperous periods and down in depression. The present tendency is for large numbers to go back to wage or sharecropper status. The result is lower rank, lower security and reduced opportunity.

"For the employer these changes favor efficient cheap production; for the laborer they mean less employment and lower income. The present outlook is unfavorable."

Henry Charles Taylor, former chief of the United States Bureau of Markets and now of the farm foundation, discussed the related problem of tenant farmers, urging that "the Federal Government should participate in providing an adequate educational system for rural people."

"It should provide an occupational outlook service, free entry into all occupations, a good credit system, a good system of land appraisal, a stable currency, an open market for farm products, and an open market for them to buy consumer goods at fair prices, uninfluenced by excessive tariffs, monopolistic price fixing or monopolistic wage fixing," he declared.

Take Normal Place

"If the Government takes care of these conditions, and if the farmer responds to educational and occupational opportunities, tenancy will cease to be a serious problem and take its normal place in our rural economy.

"Tenancy has an important place, and the question is not whether it should exist, but how much and of what kind."

Dr. George Simon Wehrwein of the University of Wisconsin held that "the best form of farm relief would be a vigorous urban and industrial civilization."

"The goal of a land-use policy should be the stimulation of industry, commerce and export trade," he added. "The low city birth rate is one of the greatest blessings for farm children. It leaves a place for the ambitious farm boy or girl."

Dr. Harry Everett Barnard of Indianapolis, of the Farm Chemurgic Council, told the meeting farmers could not increase their production and yet sell at a living wage for themselves. In the solution of this problem lies the possibility of a decent social existence for millions on the farms, he held.

Less Food Consumed

"Men and animals use less food today than ever," he continued. "Thirty years ago one man's bread took five bushels of wheat a year; now it is three. We use gasoline now instead of horses. France grows its own wheat. Germany its own hogs. Every nation is trying to become self-sufficient. Foreign trade is not enough and never again will be.

"The great markets for our excess farm products now are at home, unrecognized. That is why the new chemurgy movement was begun, to devise industrial uses for the carbohydrates, cellulose and fats raised on our farms."

Dr. Barnard recalled some costly experiments that have failed commercially. Among these he listed the making of alcohol from wood waste and cellulose from cornstalks. But, he said, careful testing has gone on until last year the chemical industry paid the farmers $850,000,000 for raw materials and $300,000,000 for wood and timber."

"For every bale of cotton, ton of sugar or bushel of corn displaced in the old market by new products, two will find new use in industry," he added.

"Mistaken Policies"

Dr. Sprague's address was a highlight of the meeting, and in it he scored "mistaken policies" of business, labor and government, holding they were responsible for the economic recession and the country's failure to match other nations in the degree of recovery achieved. He held the capital good industries had a determined role in the economic rehabilitation and that policies followed by them during the last four years had put a brake on recovery.

Further expansion in the consumer goods industries could not occur upon a solid foundation unless it was supported by increased employment in the heavy industries, Dr. Sprague held, adding that it was up to the men controlling the heavy industries to establish a balance between price and demand.

Business Should Lead

Business, rather than government and labor, should take the leadership in advancing recovery, the professor continued, holding it was not desirable nor possible to establish conditions of "pure competition" in the heavy industries here.

"The problem must be attacked in some other fashion with the objective of securing by more orderly and less disastrous methods what might be accomplished under a regime of unfettered competition," he continued. "Where the number of producers is limited, the range of choice in the determination of business policies is widened. Planning of some sort takes the place of the invisible hand of competition. The problem, therefore, is to discover the kind of planning which will best serve both the interests of the heavy industries as well as those of the community.

"What I have said about the heavy industries would seem to apply with little modification to policies of various groups of organized workers. The demand for the labor of any one group of skilled workers is not greatly increased by anything the group may do in the matter of wage rates. It is only a general reduction of wage rates of all the groups of skilled workers that work in association in producing a given product that can be expected to exert a stimulating influence on demand.

Development Impeded

"As I look at the matter, both business policies and labor policies during the last four years have impeded development of a demand for products of the capital goods industries—policies which, until recently, in all events, have apparently been regarded with unconcern, if not with favor, by the Government in Washington.

"It may be noted that the attitude of the Government has become more favorable to an increase in the volume of production through a reduction in costs and prices where it seems reasonable to anticipate that an increased demand would thereby be stimulated. In these circumstances, then, it seems the time is ripe for positive action on the part of those concerned with the conduct of the capital goods industries.

"Following adoption of a concerted policy directed toward bringing about an increase in volume, the industries concerned would be in a far better position than now to insist upon an increase in efficiency and perhaps also a reduction in some existing wage scales, but certainly nothing in this direction can reasonably be expected so long as the policy of the various industries is precisely that of the less intelligent labor leaders—that of making adjustments to demand almost exclusively through reduced output."

Economists Meet

While the 11 bodies constituting the allied social science associations were holding their meetings, 60 nationally-known economists held a meeting as a separate group and indorsed the stand by President Roosevelt against "greenbackism" as voiced in his message to Congress on May 22, 1935. Following the meeting, they issued a signed statement urging that the "greenback law" be repealed and that the London silver agreement be scrapped when it expires next Friday. They favored an end to the subsidy to silver producers, declaring the price of the white metal "should be permitted to find its market level without interference."

Repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and enactment of the Townsend resolution for ending the power of the President to change the weight of the silver dollar, to provide for unlimited coinage of silver and to institute bi-metalism also was favored. The economists also went on record in opposition to the Patman Act, providing for the purchase of the federal reserve banks by the Government.

Statement Signed

Among the nationally known economists who signed the statement were Dr. Sprague, Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Joseph A. Schumpeter of Harvard University, Dr. James W. Angell of Columbia University, and Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company.

Fiscal affairs had a large part in the meeting of the statistical association section, where W. Randolph Burgess, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, spoke on problems growing out of a managed currency and the difficulties of guiding the monetary and credit policies of the nation since abandonment of the gold standard.

Mr. Burgess recalled that in the "abnormal times" of recent years the widest fluctuations on record had occurred, with the result that "powerful non-monetary forces, including the sequelae of war, have been disrupting."

Lessons Not Clear

"The lessons of this experience are far from clear," he added. "As students we have the responsibility of developing information and understanding on the basis of which wise decisions may be made. We have also the responsibility of interpreting functions of the central bank to the people of the country, so they will preserve its freedom of action. If these tasks are beyond our fulfillment, we should be the first to recommend abandonment of the general plan and return to some more automatic system."

Mr. Burgess held that events of recent years had resulted in a severe contraction in the number of investment banking houses and a reduction in their average size. Revival of the market for new bond issues of middle grade among individual investors that featured the American capital market of the twenties may be delayed for an indefinite period, he added.

Economists Hail Farm Profit Rise As Prices Decline

(Continued from Page 1)

trol of imports. Some further relaxation of trade barriers is in prospect during 1938-39."

While prices for farm products are around low prices for the year, the average for 1937 is expected to be about 7 per cent more than in 1936. Farm income also continues to exceed 1936 figures. Total income from marketings and Government payments (which are materially lower in 1937) was $750,000,000 more than a year ago in the first 10 months of the year.

Buying Power High

Meantime, according to the summary, non-agricultural buying power continues relatively high, food prices having declined more than income, at least during the earlier fall. The food-buying power of non-agricultural income per capita was reported through October as 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Perhaps the weakest spot in the agricultural picture was cotton. Adverse factors were listed as follows: "Large domestic and foreign crops, declining cotton consumption and increasing stocks of cotton textiles in the United States, a sharp curtailment in cotton purchases by Japan, reduced cotton mill activity in China, and marked declines in prices of other commodities."

The world supply of cotton stood at year-end at 17 per cent larger than the supply last season, and one third above the average for the five years 1928-32, while the world supply of American cotton was estimated at 24,600,000 bales, or 27 per cent more than last season.

Source of Pressure

The figures indicate—as has already been seen in Congress—whence the greatest political pressure for farm subsidy is likely to come.

For consumers who have been off the steak-standard for some time, due to high prices, it is interesting to record that the department expects a marked increase in cattle feeding in late 1937 and in 1938, induced by the larger supply and lower prices of feed, and other factors. The supply of feed per farm animal is the largest in more than 10 years, and the cottonseed crop is the biggest on record; which ought to make for juicy steaks!

Trade Training Urged For Youths in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Canada's unemployed youth should be trained both to eliminate the present lack of skilled labor and in anticipation of a greater shortage within the next few years caused by the opening of mines throughout Canada, Michael Dwyer, Nova Scotia's Minister of Mines told the annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metalurgy. Mr. Dwyer who took part in the Moose River, N. S., rescue activities, and who is president of the Institute, spoke on the apprenticeship system started in Nova Scotia, and hoped the other provinces would adopt a similar scheme.

Nova Scotia's young men are being taught fundamental trades while attention is also being paid to the recreational, social, and spiritual needs of the unemployed youths. The committee in charge of this work keeps in touch with employment bureaus in other provinces to find positions for those who have sufficient experience in their respective trades.

Alliance Advised Of Peace Nations

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 29 (AP)—Accepting a medal for his peace efforts, Rear Admiral Richard Byrd said in a letter last night that continued activity of "acquisitive nations" would "end in world war as sure as the sun rises." The letter was read at a meeting of Pi Gamma Mu, national social science honorary society.

"I recommend," wrote the explorer, "that the democracies and other peace-loving nations form an alliance that would be close enough to prevent the world war which may any day loom over the horizon. Such an alliance is the only way to meet the threat of brute force and save from destruction the rights of individuals and of nations." Speaking of "peace at any price" citizens, Admiral Byrd declared that this group "makes so much noise that the acquisitive nations have come to think that whatever depredations they may commit against a weak nation, or however much blood of its innocent citizens they may shed, they will go unpunished."

Social Security—Its Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 29—The best answer to critics of social security is to go ahead and extend it further, according to Dr. Edwin E Witte, of the University of Wisconsin, and formerly executive director of President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security.

Dr. White, presiding at today's session of the American Association for Labor Legislation, holding its thirty-first annual meeting in Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, held that progress in social security in the United States in the last few years probably had been greater than in any other country in such a short time. In 1935, less than 400,000 workmen were covered by unemployment insurance and there were only 225,000 old age pensionaries. Now, he said, 20,000,000 workers were covered; nearly 1,500,000 aged were on old age pension rolls and 37,000,000 have account numbers in the federal old age insurance system.

"Yet in many respects this country is still far behind European countries," said Dr. Witte. "Social security is still in its infancy here. There are some sincere advocates who believe the imperfections of our measures are so great that we should scrap everything and begin anew. Many feel so strongly that they have not hesitated to join forces with the uncompromising enemies of all social security legislation.

Answer to Critics

"The best answer to the critics who are concerned because the Social Security Act does not go far enough is to extend the coverage to groups now excluded, such as agricultural and interstate workers, and to additional hazards, such as sickness and invalidism.

"In this way all the outcry about the large reserves which may develop in the old-age insurance system in distant future years can be allayed in a manner representing progress—not retrogression."

John B. Andrews, New York economist and secretary of the association, reported that while it was highly desirable to have labor movable across state lines when needed, this same mobility was going to cause trouble to those who try to and pay unemployment cash benefits promptly and accurately.

The problem comes next monti when nearly half the states be to pay unemployment insurance benefits, he said.

Ewan Clague, director of research for the Social Security Board, agreed and admitted the board had been studying the problem for a year.

Migratory Workers

"The real migratory workers," he said, "may never work long enough in any state to acquire benefits rights, yet may build up a record of continuous employment covering several years.

"Furthermore, these workers may have regularly worked in employments covered by the act, so that substantial contributions may have been made on their behalf by their various employers.

"Wage records in a number of states may show their connection with the unemployment compensation system, yet they may have acquired no benefit rights whatever in any state, and ,therefore, will receive no benefits when unemployed."

Mr. Clague suggested "reciprocal administrative arangements between the various states or with the Social Security Board, the interstate compact and the inclusion of a provision for such payments in state unemployment compensation laws. The standards to be adopted should, he held, be guided by a consideration of the need of a mobile labor force, for administrative efficiency and for satisfactory financial arrangements.

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RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
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—Just 'Phone 8-201—
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Estimates Cheerfully Given

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NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
ARTISTIC DECORATIONS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

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116-124 West Tenth Street
Your Cruise Clothes Are Ready!
Quality First
at
HALLE'S

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If You Like Real Good Butter Ask for
Fairmont BETTER BUTTER
and Notice the Difference
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Second at State Phone 8274
The store of the choicest things for the table.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kindly leave your order early for your Holiday Turkey, Chicken, Duck, Capon, Etc.
All poultry dressed ready for the pan.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

A Happy and a Prosperous New Year for Monitor Readers Is the Wish of
POMEROY'S

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
837-845 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

SCRANTON

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Teacher of
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616 River Street, Peckville
Telephone Olyphant 224-M

SEWICKLEY

New Year's Greetings

To Our Many Friends and Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
We invite you to see our store and see the many novelties and new commodities we have to offer. Do your New Year's shopping in SEWICKLEY and at a store you can depend upon for Quality and Service.
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for GOOD THINGS to eat."

Buick
Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BUY!"
ALL NIGHT SERVICE
"ESSO" Time to Service with "Eveready Prestone"
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

Invest Your GIFT CHECKS
for an Elgin, Longines, Gruen or Wittnauer Watch
E. M. THOMPSON
Jeweler
346 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1898

SWARTHMORE

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Body Straightening and Painting
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CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
Sales and Service
RADIOS - REFRIGERATORS
WASHERS
Philco - R. C. A. - Westinghouse
Peoples Tire Store Co.
211 State St., Media — Open Evenings

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

WE are pleased to welcome our first free-hand contribution. It originated in Denmark:

"A young English radiocaster we know had a slightly uncomfortable time recently when visiting Copenhagen. It was all on account of a mustache—his mustache. You see, the young Britisher likes a good big mustache and the young Dane

Drawn by John A. May

The Cavalry Mustache

is invariably clean-shaven. (Mustaches are sanctioned by custom in Denmark for elderly men only.) As a result little boys followed him in the street—and not for his autograph either—and his hosts urged nim to cut it off, which he stanchly refused to do. The affair ended happily, because a leading newspaper started a mustache contest for young Danes. Was this coincidence, or were the Danes setting their visitor at his ease?"

Now let's have yours (story, not mustache).

IT'S a good rule for the foreigner traveling abroad to allow time at the station before the train starts, for unexpected matters that might cause delay. The greatest difficulty imaginable concerns the matter of the money one may carry out of Germany. You'll puzzle a lot over getting that just right, probably, and then it's more than likely you'll be wrong—if you don't watch out!

HERE is an amusing note culled from the Yorkshire Evening Post that should elicit similar quotations from the press from Our Readers from time to time:

"The bride's father is proprietor of an old-fashioned meat business .... The bride wore a gown of white satin fashioned with short leg-of-mutton sleeves and worn to long kid gloves."

A COMMENTATOR in a London paper the other day wrote that he had been much puzzled over "in the States" by a young woman saying she must "wipe her gums on the mat." He explained that she meant her galoshes. It seems a bit odd to hear about "gums" from the United States and this commentator just wonders if the lady spoke of her "gums" or of her "rubbers," the latter being the usual phrase in most of the U. S. A.; although we may hear otherwise from our readers.

THE Danish are a refreshing people. Here is another contribution from Copenhagen. Some while back a foremost Danish engineer paid a visit to the United States. Being immensely struck (metaphorically) by the Burlington Zephyr, and other streamlined flyers, he enthused about them to his colleagues so much that it was

Drawn by John A. May

The Flyers

decided to build some similar trains. "We are only a small country," the Danes said, "so let us build them small." They did. And now the Danish folk are very proud of their "Miniature Burlingtons." They built a special restaurant beside the Little Belt Bridge so that one can drive up at the right time each day and see the Esbjerg-Copenhagen Flyer scuttle by.

A woman tourist in Algiers was heard to remark to the guide who was about to take her through a bazaar in the native quarter: "Bazaar! Oh, that'll be nice. What church is holding it?"

E. B. H.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Moresheth-Gath

In the opening verse of the prophecy of Micah we learn that he was a "Morasthite," which apparently means that he came from the village of Moresheth-gath which is mentioned by name in Micah 1:14.

It is well known that this prophet made his home in the fertile agricultural district commonly known as the Shephelah, a tract of low, rolling hills which lies to the west and southwest of Jerusalem between the maritime plain and the mountains of Judea—but as to the exact site of Moresheth-gath there remains some uncertainty.

According to the early church historians Eusebius and Jerome, it lay a little to the east of what in their day was termed Eleutheropolis, but is now known to the Arabs as Beit Jibrin, a town situated about 20 or 25 miles from Jerusalem and on the way to Gaza.

Quotation for Today

HE THAT well and rightly considereth his own works, will find little cause to judge hardly of another.—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Leaves Turn Red And Yellow in the Fall?

In the fall, the leaves of the maples and other trees whose leaves fall in the winter, frequently turn glorious combinations of reds, yellows, purples, and browns. It is commonly said that Jack Frost has been busy with his paint brush.

This saying, though quaint, is not entirely accurate. If a very hard, early frost comes, it may cause the leaves to fall before they deck themselves with beautiful colors.

The painting of the leaves is more directly the result of a change in the tree itself. With the approach of winter and its rigors, the tree puts a thicker coat of bark on its twigs and gets ready to shed its leaves by cutting down the supply

of chlorophyl, the substance which produces the green color in plants and enables them to take food from the air.

As the supply of chlorophyl, or green coloring matter, decreases, other pigments, which are always present in leaves, get a chance to make themselves known.

Consequently, in the fall, when the tree's life processes become more and more sluggish in preparation for lying practically dormant through the winter, the chlorophyl no longer crowds out the derivatives of carotin, the anthocyanins, and the flavones; and these substances (not Jack Frost) deck the leaves in thrilling reds and yellows and purples and browns.

A Favorite Corner for Painters in Bruges, Belgium

Monitor Camera Club From W. H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Community Cook Books

A woman in a suburban town has earned money by compiling a cook book containing the favorite recipes of the town's housewives.

Every woman was called upon and invited to contribute her favorite recipe. Local advertising was then sought, the price being modest and based on the size and on cost of book. After the books were printed, high school boys and girls were sent out to sell the cook books to each home, the woman allowing each sales person ten cents a copy.

These community cook books (with each recipe having the contributor's name and address) sold easily, and the woman earned a neat profit from the enterprise.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

What They Say

They Want Things As They Are

"If it were not for the cranks, half the beautiful streets in London would be in danger."—Robert Lynd.

Italian Empire

"We have to go back to the first Roman Empire of Augustus to find an Italy like that of today."—Premier Mussolini.

Poor Style in Driving

"Some drivers seem to be wedded to the idea that a lounging position is the hall-mark of good driving."—L. H. Pomeroy.

Blind Pacifism

"The trouble with absolute pacifists is that they refuse to study either history or political science."—Sir Alfred Zimmern.

In Lighter Vein

Broke

Judge Gruff—"Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed on you?"

Prisoner Meek—"No, your honor, my lawyer took my last dollar."—Pasadena Post.

Too Fast to Count

"Have you counted all the pigs, Paddy?"

"All except one, Master George, and he is running about so much I can't count him."

Aha!

A little girl, found weeping in the street, confided to a sympathetic citizen that she had lost a penny. Search for the missing treasure proving useless, the Good Samaritan produced another penny.

"Oh!" breathed the child in shocked accents. "And did you have it all the time?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

No Secrets

"I wonder why Elsie always tells everything she is told?"

"That's an easy one. She has only two views of a secret: Either it's too good to keep, or it isn't worth keeping."

The One Thing Needful

Mrs. Putton Ayres: "I fought a tough battle to get into society in Boston, but I finally managed it."

Mrs. Noser: "I imagine you had to keep your chin up."

Mrs. Putton Ayres: "No, just my nose!"

Star Light

Judge (to singing motion picture actress who has been put in the calaboose for speeding for the sixth time): "Here again? Are you trying to be the original Hollywood Night-in-jail?"

—Sheffield (England) Weekly Telegraph

"You've been rather a long time, Laura"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hound and Fox

Line up the players in four or five rows with four or five in each row, so that they form rows of equal length east and west and north and south.

Tell them to join hands to form parallel aisles—east and west.

A "hound" and a "fox" are chosen; and the idea is for the hound to chase the fox in and out. The leader blows his whistle to signal everyone to turn and join hands in the opposite direction—north and south, this time.

The whistle can be blown often to keep the game lively and to prevent the hound from catching the fox too soon.

When the fox is caught, the nearest player becomes hound and the former hound is the fox.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

A Little Silver

In "The Dybbuk," S. Ansky relates that one day a rich but miserly Hassid came to a Rabbi. "Look out there," said the Rabbi, pointing to the window, "and tell me what you see."

"I see people," replied the rich man.

"Now look in this mirror," said the Rabbi. "What do you see now?"

"I see myself," answered the Hassid.

"Behold," said the Rabbi, "in the window there is glass and in the mirror there is glass. But the glass in the mirror is covered with a little silver; and no sooner is a little silver added than you cease to see others and only yourself."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

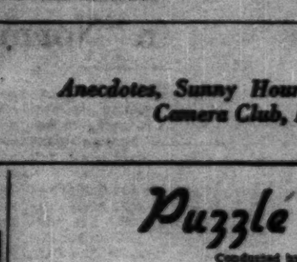
Cryptogram

A recent "Quotation for Today" forms the basis of today's cryptogram. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

"QUOTAI NUFRDYQF QY XAIUOTAI ZDORYTO DPVJUQODQK DQ DO ORI FOAIQKÓR QIILNTJ NYA DOF UXODYQ UQL LTAUODYQ."

A Sum Puzzle

W. P. K. shares this puzzle with other readers. If you name the pictured objects correctly and add and subtract the letters as indicated by the plus and minus signs, you will discover a farm animal that is often a favorite with children:



Letter Changing

Still the low scores of PLAY to GOLF come in. A Forest Hills, L. I., reader does it in 5—play, plad, glad, goad, gold, golf. And from Quincy, Mass., we have another for the typists: SPACE to GUIDE in 5 moves.

How High?

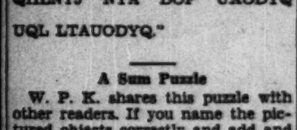
A house 30 feet high casts a shadow 18 feet long. How high is a steeple which casts a shadow 75 feet long at the same time of day?

Buildings of the World

Can you correctly locate these famous buildings of the world as indicated by the example checked?

1	White House	Athens	
2	Westminster Abbey	Moscow	
3	Porcelain Tower	Washington	✓
4	Parthenon	Philadelphia	
5	Louvre Palace	Venice	
6	Faneuil Hall	Rome	
7	Kremlin	Nanking	
8	Pantheon	London	
9	St. Mark's	Boston	
10	Independence Hall	Paris	

(Answers Appear On This Page)



Brevities

Niagara Falls Review: The shortest unit of time, says a local man, is the difference between the moment the traffic light changes and the driver behind you honks.

Detroit News: Like a breath of clean air, after reading a fan magazine, comes a word from the great artist, W. C. Fields: "I went into pictures because I wanted the most dough I could get."

Brubaker in the New Yorker: European nations are now proposing to bring peace to Spain on the installment plan. Everybody is to non-intervene a little each week until the matter is settled.

Toronto Star: Twenty-five public clocks proclaim 25 different times in the English town of Guildford, and a movement is on foot to have the clocks synchronized. It is this modern passion for uniformity that is destroying the charm of the English countryside.

Happy New Year!

May dis Happy New Year ring
Greetings ober land an' sea;
Peace an' joy to all folks bring—
Heap o' livin', rich an' free!

May de sadness ob de pas'
Fade like dreams dat nebbe' las'—
May de gladness ob new days
Fill de earth wif grateful praise!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Letter for a Friend

New York

The Woman Who Travels, lodged in New York City for the autumn months, found herself thinking somewhat insistently of a new friend whom she had met in a resort city a year or so earlier, and with whom she had rather lost touch. The third time the thought of this friend came up, the Woman Who Travels sat up in bed in the dark, reached for her memo pad, and jotted down for the next day: "Write to Miss B— without fail."

Next morning she wrote a friendly, chatty letter, and mailed it promptly.

That was early in November, and, the letter off, she dismissed the whole matter.

In mid-November came a cordial reply from Miss B—, just back from a vacation trip, thanking the Woman for "a lovely letter," and adding: "I am coming down to New York on November 24 to spend Thanksgiving with my sister in Jersey. If you are still in town, do plan to meet my boat, and motor over with me; it's a pleasant ride, and I want to see you. I wrote my sister that I was asking you, and she wrote right back and told me to ask you to stay overnight and spend Thanksgiving Day with us, if you have no earlier plans."

An abundant dividend on a friendly investment!

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Term of Substitute

Question: A provision of our by-laws is "A Trustee during his term of office shall hold no other office." This year we elected a member of the Board as substitute Reader for the year; and while this person stands ready to serve at any time, it is probable that actual service will be limited to two Sundays. Under the bylaw, would it be necessary to relieve this person from the work of the Board for the entire year or only the time actually served as Reader? In other words, does this member hold the office of Reader for the entire year or only for the two Sundays actually served?

Answer: A substitute is not the officer. Hence, the person does not actually hold office as Reader at any time.

The usual custom is to elect a substitute at the time the absence makes it necessary; and in such a case it would seem entirely permissible to elect a member of the Board as substitute Reader, with the understanding that during the actual service as substitute, such person were relieved from other duties. If, in this case, the bylaws require a substitute to be named to "stand by" during the whole year, it might be argued that the office of substitute Reader is thereby created; and under the strict application of the bylaw, a member of the Board could not hold that office. This would be an extreme view, however, and would be a question of interpretation, which a vote of the membership could decide.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Nature fashions no creature without implanting in it the strength needful for its action and duration."—Carlyle.

A Sum Puzzle: Colt.

Letter Changing: Space, spice, slice, slide, glide, guide.

How High?: 125 feet.

Buildings of the World: White House—Washington; Westminster Abbey—London; Porcelain Tower—Nanking; Parthenon—Athens; Louvre Palace—Paris; Faneuil Hall—Boston; Kremlin—Moscow; Pantheon—Rome; St. Mark's—Venice; Independence Hall—Philadelphia.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Foiled*

By LE PELLEY

BE QUIET, SKIDMORE — I'm WAITING FOR BUDDY! — AND WHEN HE COMES BY, IS HE GOING TO BE SURPRISED !!
SHHH — HERE HE COMES — JUST WATCH THE EXPRESSION ON HIS FACE WHEN MY SNOWBALL KLONKS HIS HAT OFF !!!
HELLO THERE BENJAMIN — HOW ARE YOU?
ALL RIGHT — WHAT ARE YOU GRINNING ABOUT !?!
Tubby wearing Sunbonnet Sue's hat !! from Miss Ruth Johnston, Chestnut Hill Mass.
Sunbonnet Sue's hat proved very popular and so many have put it on Tubby in different ways — and he has been blushing ever since ....
Another Dutch hat — and a Topper. from Martha Shepard 9 years old
No 2 alike Martha — but thanks

Animal Town—*The Travelers View the Pyramids*

By DUMMER

HERE ARE THE PYRAMIDS! SHALL WE DROP DOWN AND LOOK THEM OVER?
SURE! THEY ARE WONDERFUL
ANIMAL TOWN
CLIMBING THIS, WILL GIVE ANYONE ENOUGH EXERCISE
IT'S NO PLACE FOR HOBBLE SKIRTS
BUSTER! DO YOU KNOW OF ANY MOUSE-SIZED PYRAMIDS AROUND HERE?
THESE PYRAMIDS ARE NOT SO SMOOTH AS THEY LOOK FROM A DISTANCE
SO, MR. SPHINX, YOU WON'T TALK? WELL, THIS IS THE FIRST TIME I KNEW YOU EVEN SMILED!
SUPPOSE YOU HAD A PILE OF NUTS THE SIZE OF ONE OF THESE PYRAMIDS AT THE TIME THEY WERE BUILT, AND YOU HAD BEEN EATING THEM EVER SINCE. HOW MANY NUTS DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD HAVE NOW?
I DON'T KNOW, BUSTER, BUT I THINK I'D HAVE LOST MY SQUIRRELISH FIGURE
DUMMER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Waste of Work

THE General Motors lay-off of 30,000 men headlines a problem that lies at the bottom of half our industrial civilization's troubles—the problem of steady work. This is only a drop in the bucket of current unemployment. Of the normal force of 87,000 at the Ford River Rouge plant only 40,000 were reported at work this week. Nearly 250,000 American steel workers are partly or wholly out of work. Estimates of increased unemployment throughout the United States run as high as 2,000,000.

But because the General Motors lay-off has been played up, and because people with hearts can feel what it means when the breadwinners for 30,000 families lose their work at this time of year, the story may bring many Americans to a better appreciation of the question of steady jobs. So far neither business nor government has given a very satisfactory answer to the question. The automobile industry and some others have made good progress in reducing seasonal unemployment. But to the larger question business simply says, "The people won't buy; we can't go on producing when we cannot sell."

Some sections of business also declare that if government would only stop interfering there would be work for everyone. At present such lay-offs make very effective arguments in the campaign to get government to ease taxes and regulations. Yet it is well known that great periods of unemployment have come when government was almost wholly sympathetic to business. And when several economic factors are known to be out of joint, it seems unlikely that any government action can furnish a panacea.

At the same time government's answer hardly offers a solution. Much of official Washington is inclined to say, "If business can't furnish jobs, government will have to do it." This ignores the fact that business is not free to do its best. And it refuses to see that if jobs must depend on government, one of two courses must be followed: Either business will be taken over by the state, or millions will be kept in idleness or on work of doubtful utility until borrowing ends in an inflationary explosion.

Some countries have been finding a "shot-in-the-arm" remedy by giving men jobs making guns and warships. And it appears that something of the kind will be proposed now for America. But that kind of remedy removes none of the causes; it is a confession of failure, and many peaceful folk would prefer plain idleness to employment spent on war machines.

Better than any of these answers is that of the economists who point out that unemployment or unproductive employment is possibly the greatest waste in which men have ever indulged. The fact is becoming known that with proper adjustment of production and consumption modern industrial nations could abolish poverty. That fact is breaking economic and political systems which lie in its path. Men will not be satisfied until they make it operative.

The economists who figure in wealth produced, rather than daily wages or yearly dividends, say, as Prof. O. M. W. Sprague has just been saying, that markets have been choked off by sudden and unequal price rises. They declare that high wages and high prices are stopping consumption, therefore stopping production and causing unemployment. They appear to have the most reasonable answer as to the trouble. How to apply the apparent remedy of lower prices is something that will take much more study and the co-operation of government, business and labor.

Archaeology—In Cans

FORTUNATELY for archaeologists of 8113, if present plans are successful, there will be no sudden gap in knowledge of how the "ancients" lived in 1937, or what the history of the world was like between 5000 B. C. and the time Oglethorpe University built a great vault beneath its administration building, wherein to store documents and machines giving future generations authentic data on how we live today.

To bring a moan from any modern archaeologist, just turn conversation toward the Roman conquest of Carthage and the sacking and burning of the great library, or the fanatical antics of Bishop de Landa, who caused all Mayan books of learning to be gathered in a great pile and burned.

Of course there are rumors and beliefs that just such an archaeological treasure cache as Oglethorpe is building, actually exists today and contains clues which will enable us to carry history far beyond 5000 B. C. The mystery of Easter Island's tremendous monoliths has never been satisfactorily solved. And what about the right of Atlantis, Mu and Gondwanaland to historical mention?

Meanwhile, because no such vault of preancient days has yet been found, archaeologists must continue to be satisfied with such facts as can be implied from tumbled buildings and pottery shards. But it is like trying to find out how the people of New York live by scratching around the broken glass, cinders, rusted auto chassis and tin cans that constitute the city dumps. Upon the southern university's success in this venture may depend our reputations as "cultured people" in 8113.

Uncle Sam's Checker-Upper

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL of the United States, they call him, and Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia is resolved he shall not lightly be done away with. Mr. Byrd opposes that part of President Roosevelt's administrative reorganization program which would eliminate the comptroller-general and place the more important of his functions under the director of the budget.

These more important functions are to act as a general auditor to check up on the accounts of the executive departments and to report to Congress on the faithful use of the funds Congress has appropriated. He also intervenes to prevent any expenditure he considers unauthorized under the appropriation acts. These functions of an auditor are, as has been said, the more important ones, but they are not the more voluminous ones of the comptroller's office.

His establishment, the general accounting office, is required to keep books for a large number of the executive departments, which is not logically the business of an auditor who is later going to audit those same accounts. This large volume of bookkeeping business ought, as President Hoover recommended, to be turned over to the departments in question, since it is logically an executive responsibility.

But that does not mean that the whole office ought to be turned over to the Executive or be made directly responsible to the Executive as is properly the case with the budget officer. The Comptroller-General should be responsible only to Congress and should represent the continuing surveillance of that body over the allocations of funds it has made.

One great fault in the sixteen years' experience with the Comptroller-General's office is that Congress has never paid adequate attention to what its representative was doing or to the reports he made. There has been no one committee to investigate public expenditures on the basis of his examinations. The eleven different committees for the various Government departments and for public buildings serve this purpose only when the House or Senate happens to be controlled by a party opposed to the one represented in the White House.

F. A. Cleveland, an authority on public finance, recommended several years ago that a standing congressional committee of inquiry be established to back up the Comptroller and that this committee should always contain a majority, including the chairman, who should be of the opposite political party from that of the President. This seems a cogent suggestion. It would be a good thing for the Comptroller-General's office if the ordinary bookkeeping functions were lopped off and its audits then brought under the scrutiny of an "opposition" committee in Congress.

Chicago in the Betting Circle

LICENSING of race-track bookmakers in Chicago gives a curious twist to the unfinished story of pari-mutuel betting under state "control." It is the logical outgrowth of the illogical supposition that a socialized swindle like race-track gambling is the very opposite of that so long as it is sanctioned by law.

When efforts were made to pass a pari-mutuel bill in the Illinois Legislature, its backers argued like this: Illinois citizens are betting through Illinois bookmakers on horse races in other states where the pari-mutuel machines are legal. It is impossible to stop this illicit business. Therefore, isn't it better to drive gambling into the open by legalizing the machines in Illinois which, if taxed under state control, would provide a source of new revenues, and at the same time discourage gambling?

The Illinois Legislature believed it would be better to legalize the pari-mutuel machines to end undercover betting through bookmakers. The new system did not succeed. It is even safe to say that the pari-mutuels increased the bookmakers' business. City officials explain that the bookmakers have gotten so far out of control that it is better to levy license fees against them, the amount of the fee to be fixed presumably by the size of the bootleg applicant's business.

It is understood that not all the underground betting places will be licensed. Just what will determine the bookmakers' eligibility is not clear. But it is natural to suppose political preference will play a big part in deciding this question. Perhaps those bookmakers who paid well for political and police protection in the past will be the ones to receive licenses under the new ordinance.

There is doubt about the legality of the City Council's move. Governor Horner condemns it. Very likely the new ordinance will be tested in the courts. If it is permitted to stand, will it help the poor people whom a solicitous city councilman points out cannot afford to bet at the tracks, and will municipal regulation of "pari-mutuel brokers" through licensing prevent bootleg competition from "brokers" trying to avoid the license fee?

We think it will boost the betting expenses of the "poor man" who cannot pay the track admission fee but who will pay the newly licensed middleman a fee for taking his bets in town and placing them at the tracks. And if the new law goes unchallenged, another legal scheme probably will have to be devised to save the Illinois pari-mutuel system's city-supervised partnership with Chicago's pari-mutuel brokers from unlicensed "brokers" trying to "muscle in."

China and Communism

Book News of the Day

TO THOSE who believe that the undeclared war in the Far East was an inevitable result of Chinese opposition to Japan's continental policy, Edgar Snow's RED STAR OVER CHINA (London: Gollancz. 18s.; New York: Random House. $3) will afford convenient documentation.

Mr. Snow's volume grows out of his visits to the area controlled by Chinese Communists. Because few journalists have reported from this territory, there is little basis of comparison for evaluating Mr. Snow's conclusions. But he feels that if Japan had not seized on the Liukochiao incident of July 8 as a pretext for launching another attack on China, the combined forces of Kuomintang and Communists would very soon have found some other way of compelling the Japanese either to disgorge or fight to preserve their hold on North China.

Thus, the appalling slaughter of the past few months is viewed by Mr. Snow as the outcome of the Twenty-one Demands and the seizure of Manchuria. Japan, by her own acts, has in fact succeeded in making a nation out of the heterogenous and amorphous elements known by the name of China. Whatever the military result of the present fighting, he feels there can only be one ultimate end—the ejection of Japan from the mainland of Asia by sheer weight of numbers.

* * *

The Liukochiao incident (though Mr. Snow does not put it this way) was Japan's natural reply to the events of a year ago at Sian which he describes so vividly. At Sian, Chang Hsueh-liang, the Young Marshal, first kidnaped General Chiang Kai-shek and then persuaded him into an agreement with the Communists whom General Chiang had hunted from pillar to post for six fratricidal years during which several million Chinese lost their lives. Mr. Snow's description of the way this agreement was camouflaged as a surrender of the "Reds" to Nanking is one of the most illuminating passages in his book.

As an outcome of this "surrender," it was decided to convene a democratically elected "People's Congress" on Nov. 12, 1937, when the main business would have been to organize resistance to Japan. Meanwhile, the "Reds" had changed their name if not their color and preparations were begun for a real drive for the recovery of the lost northern provinces. Is it any wonder that the Japanese decided to strike first?

It is more than possible that the Japanese themselves believe they were only acting in self-defense. But those—and they are presumably the vast majority—who can see no justification for Japan's previous territorial acquisitions in China will not agree.

The greater part of Mr. Snow's book is an account of his personal experiences during his visit to the "Soviet Republic" in Shensi. Mr. Snow has also "interviewed" at considerable length the almost legendary "Red" leader Mao Tse-tung, "a gaunt, rather Lincolnesque figure, above average height for a Chinese," who must have read his own obituary notices at least a dozen times.

* * *

From accounts of "Red" soldiers and officers, Mr. Snow has pieced together in addition the story of the Long March, an epic of endurance and skillful leadership which took some 100,000 "Reds" from Kiangsi in the south to Kansu and Shensi in the north—a matter of 6000 miles at an average speed of twenty-four miles a day—surely one of the greatest military achievements of all time. En route, Mr. Snow says, they crossed eighteen mountain ranges, five of them perennially snow-capped and one rising to a height of 16,000 feet. About two-thirds of the marchers seem to have perished on the way.

Mr. Snow paints a very enthusiastic picture of the "Reds," whose armaments he declares—contrary to popular belief—were not supplied by the U. S. S. R. but almost entirely captured from Chinese Government troops. In spite of their admiration of both Lenin and Stalin, it is doubtful whether the Chinese "Reds" are really 100 per cent Communists, all the more so as their regime is based on peasant proprietorship.

Mr. Snow's picture perhaps errs on the side of brightness and he seems unduly hard in his assessment of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

G. L.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Hurdling Propaganda

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are celebrating Thanksgiving week out here with a fervor and meaning it rarely attains at home. As I cast my mental accounts of reasons for giving thanks, I find The Christian Science Monitor standing high in my list.

Unless you, too, have spent some time completely isolated from a world of reality by the inpenetrable wall of propaganda, you can't realize what the Monitor means to us in Bulgaria. With every broadcast, newspaper, message and address censored and designed for some specific purpose, and that purpose anything but truth—we feel suspended in a tingling vacuum, surrounded by dangers we cannot see and know.

Then along comes the roll of Monitors! They are immediately arranged in calendar order and then painstaking reading of every column begins. To be sure, the news is two to three weeks old; anything may have happened in the interim. But what we know—we know is true. And how that lifts one's heart and spirit.

Thank you for the solace your policy brings to stray Americans in foreign lands.

(Miss) AVA L. JOHNSON

American School, Lovetch, Bulgaria.

A Good Place to Begin

Margot—Still Moseying Along

SOME people would say that Margot is a natural born drifter. She says herself that she cannot stay very long in one place. She has stayed in one place now for two years, and she says that, every few days, she gets the strangest feeling that it is time to move on.

She has rustled cattle in Mexico, and got $30 apiece for training horses in Arizona. She has put on an evening dress and sung sad songs in a night club, and the proprietor was particularly glad she dropped in as she did, one rainy night when things were dull in the border town anyway, because she also can play a violin, and the drums, and a flute, and a cornet, too, if she has to, and so she was a handy person to have around in case any of the rather undependable orchestra failed to show up.

She is French Canadian, and her face, for all its strength and youthful courage, just a trifle wistful. She wears old, comfortable flannel shirts, and blue jeans, and mocassins of soft leather, and a little golden chain on one slender, freckled wrist, and she carries a little book in her pocket into which she puts everything she spends, if it is so much as two pennies for a postage stamp, or even one penny for a stick of gum. She likes mulligan stew and says she never saw a cowboy who did not have a kind heart.

A woman, who never walked for a hundred miles along a railroad track because it led to the sea, and who never spent a night sleeping under the stars on a mesa, said: "Margot? Margot is a hobo. It is a strange life for a girl." Her tone implied that it was not only a strange life Margot leads, but one which is, well, a little out of the way. I have never seen anyone whose life was less out of the way than Margot's.

* * *

Some people wanted to build a house, but they had also to go back east on business, and so they said to Margot: "Would you do this?" and "Will you make sure that when that lumber comes it is what it should be?" And, "The men are coming to do the plastering. Will you see that it is done properly?"

That was when Margot had been in one place about a year, and someone who knew how she likes to roam, said to the people: "But Margot will go off and leave everything, if she takes it into her head."

But instead, Margot got a cot, and she set it up in the new house which had only the uprights and a roof over it, and no rooms marked off, and only a great yawning space where eventually the fireplace was to be; and she got a couple of old blankets from the little room where she had been boarding, and simply moved in.

She bought a book about two inches square, and she began to make it a diary of the comings and goings and doings of the workmen of whom she had been given charge. She caught a man trying to pad one of the materials bills; and she let him go, and took over the buying of materials herself, as they were needed. At first they looked askance at her, in the lumber and brick yards and hardware stores. But when she had showed them a little of her business sense, they regarded her with respect; and one day one of them, who has a reputation for being very arrogant in his business dealings, said to her: "I'd better give you the contractor's discount; I'd rather do business with you than with all the rest of them that come in here put together!"

* * *

Margot went to school, but she says that you could live by the Golden Rule alone if you had to. She went to grammar school in Canada, and she had a teacher who, she says, did more to shape her character than any person or circumstance that has ever touched her since. "Margot," the teacher said one day, "wherever you go, remember if you make any mistakes, to admit them. Never try to blame anyone else for anything you have done. 'A mistake admitted is half forgiven.'" That is only a little different than the way it was put by a philosopher of long ago China. "A gentleman acknowledges his mistakes the moment he recognizes them."

Margot likes to tell of places she has been, people she has met. Mostly the people she tells about are unknown outside a small circle. They are cowboys, and waitresses in junction lunch rooms; a forest ranger, who sang songs in wonderfully musical Yiddish; a man down in Mexico, who sold his little mining claim years ago before it was known to be worth millions, but who did not grow bitter, saying rather that the little he received would be enough to care for his modest wants and give him a chance to help anyone who crossed his path who needs simple help.

* * *

When nights grow colder, and stars powder the sky, Margot speaks of moving on. "Two years is a long time to stay in one place. There are so many things to see. . . ."

Any day Margot may be gone now. The neighborhood will miss her; the slender figure in the blue jeans and the old, comfortable shirts, and the soft moccasins, running about, doing errands, keeping little accounts, cutting lawns, watering flower beds, "taking the petticoats off the palm trees," running to the airport with urgent mail, driving slowly homeward at night to give herself time to study the mysterious lifting purple line of the mountains—and to wonder what is beyond them.

And some day someone who has come to think of Margot as indispensable, will call, peremptorily, "Margot! Oh, Margot!"

But Margot, with a little bundle of things over her shoulder, wearing no hat, but with a wonderfully antique raincoat in the roll across her back, will have gone on her way, to find out what lies beyond the mountains.

JANET MABIE

Mirror of World Opinion

A World's Condemnation?

THE world's condemnation of Japan has been clear and all but unanimous. To this world-wide feeling the Japanese are patently sensitive, and the plaudits of the tiny minority of mankind that believes in the ideology of aggression can do little to fortify the Japanese against the consciousness of being condemned by an overwhelming majority of their fellow men. This judgment of the world is like the spaciousness of China; it will tell against the Japanese with a cumulative effect the further they go and the longer they keep at it. China is faced with a tragedy. But beneath all the mafficking in Tokyo the wiser heads of Japan cannot contemplate without disquiet the endless vista of the difficulties toward which their country is being thrust with such headlong precipitancy.—(London) *Economist.*

Needed: An Equity Tribunal

WHAT the world lacks today is undoubtedly the means of settling disputes peaceably—an Equity Tribunal—coupled with the means of repressing aggression—a pre-organized and comprehensive system of sanctions supported by an International Police Force. Not until these living institutions have been welded into the machinery of the League of Nations can we be certain that the horrors which are devastating the Far East today will not tomorrow be the lot of Europe.—(London) *New Commonwealth.*

The Wide Horizon

Where Diplomacy Loses the Scent

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

THE other day I addressed a select gathering in a large industrial city of the Midlands upon British neutrality in the presence of international violence. What I said is of minor interest. The real interest lay in the fact that many of my hearers, including reputedly hard-headed business men and a distinguished prelate of the Anglican Church, begged me for "enlightenment" upon British policy because they felt "utterly bewildered."

The true causes of their bewilderment may lie deep. On the surface, I found, it was due to the visit recently paid by a leading British minister, Lord Halifax, to Chancellor Hitler at Berchtesgaden, though not so much to the visit itself as to the propaganda which preceded it and the embarrassed silence of the propagandists which followed it.

Lord Halifax's trip to Germany was, indeed, prepared by intense National Socialist propaganda in England. To this propaganda various British newspapers and a small but influential group of public men lent their support. It had two main objects. One was to convince British opinion that, at all costs, German "grievances" must be redressed by the return to Germany of some at least of her pre-war colonies. The other was to spread the idea that if Germany, in need of expansion, should appropriate Austria or overrun Czechoslovakia, Great Britain must recognize the indwelling righteousness of these proceedings and on no account oppose them. This latter object was accompanied by a campaign against the—hypothetically harsh—treatment of its German citizens by Czechoslovakia.

* * *

In the turgid atmosphere engendered by this propaganda an apparently insignificant announcement was made. Lord Halifax, who keeps a pack of fox hounds on his estates in Yorkshire, had accepted an invitation to visit a Hunting Exhibition in Berlin in his capacity as Master of Fox Hounds. Then it transpired that, during his visit to Berlin, the British Minister would make an informal call upon Herr Hitler who would be pleased to receive him. Their meeting would be entirely unofficial, but personal contact between the two men might be useful in dispelling misunderstandings.

Obviously something more than the scent of a fox was in the wind. One British journal imprudently asseverated that Lord Halifax would "explore" German policy. Thereupon a German journal made answer: "Explore! Fiddle-de-dee! German policy is fixed and unchangeable. If Lord Halifax thinks it needs 'exploration' he had better stay at home."

Another British journal was even less discreet. It alleged that Herr Hitler would offer to drop—or to postpone—the German demand for colonies if Great Britain would give him a free hand in Central Europe and particularly against Czechoslovakia.

This caused another explosion in Berlin. So Lord Halifax departed under bewildering auspices. Whether he himself was bewildered on finding that in order to call upon Herr Hitler he would have to journey several hundred miles to Berchtesgaden, history does not yet relate. In any case he went and is credibly reported to have told Herr Hitler that Great Britain could not be indifferent to changes in Central Europe.

What Herr Hitler told him in return is an official secret which has been well kept. But, after his guest had gone, Herr Hitler betook himself to Augsburg where, in a sturdy speech, he told the world in three or, at most, six years' time, people who did not like Germany's colonial demands today would find means of settling them, thanks to the strength of the German Army.

* * *

Returning to London, Lord Halifax informed his colleagues who presently informed Camille Chautemps, Prime Minister, and Yvon Delbos, Foreign Secretary of France, of what Herr Hitler had said. The British and French Ministers found themselves in complete agreement. They agreed that the German demands "would require much more extended study," that the French and British Governments have a common interest in maintaining peaceful conditions in Central and Eastern Europe, and that they desire "to co-operate with all countries in the common task of promoting international appeasement by methods of free and peaceful negotiation."

In this desire there is nothing new. New only was the sudden silence that fell upon the British newspapers and the group of propagandist politicians that had treated the Halifax visit as the beginning of a great bilateral agreement between Great Britain and Germany. Even they were dumbfounded by uncontradicted reports that Herr Hitler had demanded for Germany effective control of a good third of Africa, including colonies now belonging to Belgium and Portugal.

It is this sudden silence that bewildered my audience in the great Midland city. I found they could not make British propagandist advocacy of German colonial claims rhyme with the nation-wide precautions which the British Government is taking against air raids, for they have not been informed that the Netherlands, Belgium or even France is planning aerial attack upon England. So they are puzzled; and they are not far from feeling that, as free citizens of a free country, they are entitled to know a little more of what has been and is going on.

I agree with them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, DECEMBER 29, 1937

Left—THE NINE-POWER CONFERENCE OPENS AT BRUSSELS—*Wide World Photo*

From Brussels to Washington

By H. B. Elliston

Authorities in Washington recently announced that a delegation of experts of the British Board of Trade will arrive in the United States shortly after New Year's to negotiate an Anglo-American trade agreement.

IT HAS BECOME THE CUSTOM since the fiasco of the Brussels Conference to speak of United States foreign policy as having arrived at an impasse. I cannot share that feeling. No impasse can explain the announced visit of a British delegation to American shores to discuss a trade agreement with the United States. In my opinion this mission is the living witness to the only constructive foreign policy that is being pursued in the world today.

* * *

To Brussels, and participation in a political system of collective responsibility, the Administration had been moving furtively since the Davis pledge in mid-1933 of American assistance in a sanctions system. I say that the move has been furtive for a definite reason. For it has been pursued in spite of Congressional opposition crystallized in that rewriting of the isolation principle known as the Neutrality Law.

President Roosevelt's speech at Chicago as good as acknowledged this Executive-Legislature conflict in the domain of foreign policy. The clash was exposed to view by Presidential advocacy of some means of "quarantining" aggressors. In his speech he linked his policy once again to the Davis declaration as if the neutrality law did not exist. This was too obvious a conflict with Congress to be dismissed without explanation. In Administration quarters, therefore, the Chicago speech was called "a deviation in foreign policy," when, in fact, it was a deviation only from the Congressional concept of what foreign policy should be.

Some future historian will no doubt explain the fiasco at Brussels. It required no prophet to envisage such an outcome. The Administration complained about the "brutal logic" of the critics of the Chicago speech, but even Macaulay's schoolboy would have been offered no conundrum in assaying the prospects at Brussels. For all the pre-announcements conspired to ruin the conference.

First, there was the threat from the President to "quarantine" Japan and the concurrent labeling of Japan as an aggressor by Geneva and Washington. These aspersions were immediately followed by a softer spoken invitation to Japan to send a delegation to Brussels to attend a "mediation" conference. How in these circumstances could the powers expect Japan to go to the Belgian capital? Then the Alphonse and Gaston maneuverings between London and Washington ran up another signal of approaching futility. Informed press comment on both sides of the Atlantic told the world that Britain and America each would go as far as the other would go. How could either ever be persuaded to go through the door by "after you, dear Alphonse," and "after you, dear Gaston," tactics?

* * *

In fact, however, Great Britain at Brussels was prepared to lead the way through the door toward coercive action. I know that, in the light of Britain's European preoccupations, this seems difficult to believe. But the circumstances of the case might put a different complexion upon the matter. In the Far East, Great Britain

"THE KEY TO THE LOG-JAM . . . LAY IN AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN LONDON AND WASHINGTON" Wide World

The United States and the British Commonwealth, Together, Are Responsible for Nearly Half of the World's Trade, and Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State (Above), Has Been Busy for Four Years Trying to Undo the Harm Other Statesmen Have Done to International Commerce, and So Restore Normal Exchange of Goods Between Countries

has made enormous strides in improving its strategic position. A separate squadron now operates east of Suez; the Singapore works have been completed; at Penang and elsewhere in Malaga, new docks and fortifications have been built; even Hong Kong is now in a state of preparedness. From Britain's standpoint, all that was needed to spur action was American co-operation. After the Chicago speech, London made up its mind that, if such co-operation were realized, the time had come to act. Even Japan seems to have found this out. For, in spite of the Chicago speech, during the conference the power to be singled out for attack inside Japan was Great Britain, not the United States. It was quite otherwise during the Manchurian discussions in Mr. Stimson's time.

Mr. Davis must have been a surprised statesman when he came in contact with the new stiffening in the British attitude. No wonder he refused to call at London on the way home. Even before he left American shores his instructions were evident in the change of tone in Washington consequent upon the American reactions to the Chicago speech. Mediation took the place of coercion. Clearly, Mr. Davis must have been instructed not to commit the United States to any coercive course of action when he left American shores. I seem to have noticed a rueful look on Mr. Davis's face in the newsreel pictures of his leave-taking. The newsreel interviewer no doubt put his official instructions in a nutshell when he said: "Good-by, Mr. Davis, and don't get your fingers burned."

* * *

So one chapter in world co-operation is closed and another chapter begins. One was political; the other, economic. And this new chapter is of American inspiration. From mid-1933, or about the time of the Davis declaration, Secretary Hull has been seeking to establish an economic system embracing the whole world. I refer to his trade agreement policy. What makes that policy the key to a world economic system is Mr. Hull's insistence that trade agreements should include the unconditional most-favored-nation clause. *This is the clause that would pass on to all nations the tariff favors exchanged between the two signatories.* Thus the clause would end what Santayana would call the "no-system" of discriminations and favor-swapping which at present clog the world's commercial relations.

In 1933, Secretary Hull was a voice crying out in the wilderness. So deep had been the depression that even economic liberals were beguiled by laws and plans which were bent upon, though not aimed at, insulating national economies. Such logic, indeed, flew under the banner of economic liberalism! What makes Secretary Hull stand out among world statesmen is that he has "jelled," to use Theodore Roosevelt's word. His is real economic liberalism in the sense of freeing enterprise and expanding it.

In Walter Lippmann's fine phrase, Mr. Hull has been seeking to undo what other statesmen, even among his own colleagues, have been doing. Quietly and unostentatiously he has negotiated 16 trade agreements. However, they have not been sufficiently important in themselves to offset the march to national insulation. Indeed, when the act of Congress under which trade agreements are negotiated expired early this year, the Hull policy itself, like the political effort to co-operate with the world, had arrived at an impasse. Little more headway could be seen against the discriminations and favor-swapping "no-system" associated with national insulation.

The key to the log-jam of the Hull policy lay in an understanding between London and Washington. Between them, the United States and the British Commonwealth are responsible for nearly half of world trade. London, however, has hitherto been practicing national insulation. Of course, the insulation has not been limited to the United Kingdom. It is a Commonwealth affair. Through the Ottawa agreements, the Commonwealth have tried to become more or less of a closed trading group. For instance, the Dominions obtain preferential treatment in the British market for their farm and forest produce. In return, the Dominions grant preferences upon British industrial products.

The result of this imperial autarchy, if I may so call it, upon the United States has been disagreeable. Britain used to take American fruits, farm produce, and lumber produce in plenty. Gradually this dependence has been whittled down. For instance, the United States in 1936 supplied only 6 per cent of British Commonwealth demand for North Pacific lumber, against 75 per cent in 1929. Granted that this is an extreme example. Granted, too, that the reduction in British imports might have been due to causes other than the Ottawa pacts. But the fact remains that the object of the Ottawa arrangements was to make the British Commonwealth a near-closed trading group.

* * *

Now a case could be made to show that the discrimination against outsiders practiced by the British Commonwealth squares with the unconditional most-favored-nation clause; that is, with nondiscrimination! For the clause is even more complex than it sounds, in that there are qualifications attached to its application. For instance, usage decrees that those countries which are in a peculiar geographical or political inter-relation can exchange preferential commercial favors without violating the unconditional most-favored-nation clause. Cuba and the United States are in such an inter-relation. And these two countries have particular tariff schedules against the other's goods apart from their general tariff schedules on other countries' goods. Not even a purist would deny the unique nature of the political set-up of the British Commonwealth. Thus there could be no objection in international practice against a preference system within the British Commonwealth.

What Secretary Hull objects to in the Commonwealth preferences, I imagine, is that they reveal a miniature world shutting itself up. In this respect he is on sure historical ground. Sir Eyre Crowe, one of the wisest of Britain's permanent officials, once said that "an empire of the magnitude of the British Empire could endure only if Empire policy were coterminous with the primary and vital interests of a majority of other nations." In short, the Commonwealth is too big to "go it alone" without protest from most nations. Only by freer trade between the Commonwealth and the outside world can the Commonwealth be accepted as part of the world polity and the world economy. On such grounds, Secretary Hull has every reason to expect the Commonwealth to be his partner in building up a system to which the entire commercial world can belong.

* * *

The coming visit of the British delegation to Washington shows that at last the British have come to share Secretary Hull's point of view. What does this mean in terms of trade? It means, in effect, that the United States will be admitted inside the British Commonwealth trading group. In a previous article I said that the Dominions were the obstacle in preventing American primary producers from entry into the British market. Apparently they have relented. For what reason is anybody's guess. Some writers have hazarded that the British have reminded the Dominions that the political advantages of America's entry into the British trading group constitute an offset to the apparent economic sacrifice. Others have suggested that the Dominions have been promised compensations from both the United Kingdom and the United States. In this connection the concurrent negotiations for a new agreement between London and Ottawa indicate that Secretary Hull is not averse to buying a way for American primary producers into the British market by making some amendments to the American-Canadian trade agreement.

The crowning argument in favor of an Anglo-American agreement, however, must surely be the advent of the business recession. Every country has been basing its economic policy upon domestic recovery behind closed doors. That recovery partakes of an unhealthy

(Continued on page 13)

Dolomite Ski-Adventuring

From December to April the Snow Lies Thick and Soft Over the Italian Mountain Sides, and Makes a Storybook Land for Winter Sports Enthusiasts to Explore

By Barbara Heggie

SINCE SKIING CAUGHT American fancy widely a few years ago, most European winter resorts have been described for the public's information. Yet little has been said about the Italian Dolomites, where you can be sure of snow from December to April if you go high enough. This country of unique quality and charm, to me, offers the most delightful kind of skiing adventure.

In the summertime the numerous Dolomite villages are connected by modern highways that loop and twist around the red castles of the mountain peaks. During the winter, when these roads are, for the most part impassable for automobiles and feet deep in snow, they form perfect ski trails, wide and graded. Automatically with the first snow the traffic is on skis, and you can ski from village to village.

In the Italian Dolomites the obelisks and needles of the orange-red peaks rise abruptly from massive foundations of rounded hillsides. It is possible to ski at heights of 6000 and 7000 feet, right up to the final walls of the summits. The sky is extraordinarily brilliant. The villages with their little churches, filled with bright tinsel flowers, and their rambling old stucco inns; the painted wooden sleighs, romanticize a sport into an experience not quickly forgotten.

* * *

You can reach the Italian Dolomites comfortably from all directions. There are through carriages from Rome, Venice and Milan; from Berlin via Munich and Innsbruck, from Vienna, and from London on the Calais, Basle, Innsbruck line. From Paris you may go via the Simplon and Milan. There is skiing in the Dolomites in every direction. From Colle Isarco near the northern border to Primiero at the southern edge of the mountains, from Solda in the west to Misurina in the east you can find, according to your taste, crowded slopes or empty trails. Another very nice point about choosing Italy for your skiing is the favorable rate of exchange.

Because of the unusual heights that these mountains climb to it is possible to ski here when the slopes of the surrounding mountains are bare. In the first part of December you will want to climb well above the 5000-foot line; for instance, to Plancios near Bressanone, 6000 feet; the Falzarego Pass above Cortina at 6900 feet; to the Sella Pass; the near-by Pordoi Pass or Mt. Piana near Misurina, all 7000 feet or higher.

Then as the snow creeps downward to fashionable resorts near Cortina; the Tre Croci Pass refugio, 5900 feet, the *albergos* of the Alpe de Siusi or the sport hotel of Mt. Pana above San Christiana at 5500 feet. At 5000 feet there is the little group of hotels that makes up Pocol, which can be reached by funicular from Cortina, and is the starting point for excursions into the mountains above. It is also a grand place to get a tan in a deck chair. By Christmas time it is a rare winter that you won't find Cortina itself, outstanding resort of the Dolomites, deep in snow and filled with holiday gaiety. And by the middle of January the snow will have come down into the valleys and you can ski from one end of the Dolomites to the other, with every little village and roadside inn an overnight lodging for you.

The Italian Dolomites are divided in half by the railroad line that comes up from Verona through Bolzano to Colle Isarco to the north. Skiing to the west of the line is more a question of going to one excellent skiing center and staying there. It does not present opportunities for village-to-village skiing that you will find on the eastern side. But you can take the train from Merano to Spondigna and ski from Prato to Gomagoi on up to the sheltered resort of Solda, 6600 feet up in the Ortles group. Or, branching off at Gomagoi, you can ski to the Hotel Posta in Trafoi and see one of the most magnificent mountain views in Italy.

The twin resorts of Campo Carlo Magna and Madonna di Campiglio, 5400 feet up in the Brento group, well known and fashionable, can be reached from the railway line which branched off above Trento on the way up to Bolzano.

Photos by Wolf von Matthiesson and Italian Tourist Information Office

IN THE SNOW ABOUT CORTINA

Up or Down Hill, or Along the Valley, There Always Seems to Be Something Attractive at the End of the Trail, Even If It Is Only a Snug Corner of a Rest Shelter

You ski or sleigh up from Dimaro. A short distance from Bolzano is the resort of Collalbo, 3700 feet, which can be reached by train, and 400 feet above it is the resort of Colle Renon, on the beautiful plateau of Renon. If you don't want to go far from civilization, or if you can only ski for a few days, take the funicular up from Bolzano to Nova Levante, 3860 feet up in the Ega Valley, or from Mercano, largest town and center of the western Dolomites, where there is funicular service to Mt. San Vigilio.

Just over the frontier at Brennero in the north is Colle Isarco, second biggest resort in the Italian Dolomites.

The eastern half of the Dolomites is simply a skiers' paradise. Up and down the mountains, in clusters and on isolated peaks, there is one skiing resort after another. This is the ideal part of the Dolomites for pack trips.

The chief thing is not to bring too much with you. A change of linen, skirt or trousers, with soft slippers to lounge in, something warm for sleeping, and a toothbrush. If you are planning to end up at some grand resort, send on your luggage ahead.

* * *

It is a pity to hurry on too fast. If you can afford the time, stay for a few days in each village and explore the neighboring slopes. The nice thing about the Dolomites is that they are fun for all classes of skiers. Village-to-village skiing is something that even an indifferent skier can undertake if he has a guide or an experienced companion, and when you stop over at the various passes and resorts, you can practice on gentle slopes or climb glaciers, depending on your skill.

When your trip is over, you will remember how you sat before the windows of your inn, watching the world go by on skis—a soldier in his green uniform and feathered hat, village children on barrel staves, a chic young Italian girl with a tall escort, a free-lancing teacher from Vienna, his skis hissing on the snow as he turned the corner deftly.

Then, as the light faded over the mountains, one by one the guests stamped in, bringing with them excitement and a blast of cold air. The host was called for, rooms were arranged, and you all sat down together at the long table to eat of the country's delicious food, spaghetti and salads, excellently cooked meats and puddings of creams and sauces and marrons.

Afterward, you will remember how the great porcelain stove in the corner crackled and the wind outside roared down from the high, empty passes; how you talked and joked, while in the warm spirit of skiing camaraderie, strangers became friends and all incidents were turned into gaiety.

Woman of Letters

Because She Learned to Use Words and Postage Stamps Wisely, Giving Ideas Without Thought of Personal Profit, a Former Kansas Housewife Now Has a National Audience

By Marjorie Shuler

THIS IS THE STORY of a woman in a small Kansas town who studied the use of words from sheer love of them and with no thought of personal gain, who set her knowledge to work in letters in which she tried to give, again without thought of remuneration, and who thereby created a job, which she was not looking for, on a national woman's magazine.

It began with a young wife in a prairie town who had gone for two semesters to the state teachers' college, struggling with the unfamiliar task of keeping books for her husband's business, and at the same time managing a home in which there was a three-year-old daughter.

Or perhaps it began even before that, when a small girl used to read from cover to cover every magazine on which she could get her hands, listening to the words, thinking about the stories and articles, even spending time on the advertisements. And who, when Christmas came, did not ask for dolls or new dresses, but for just one magazine subscription all her own.

* * *

Whenever it began, to herself Jessie Wiley Voils seems always to have been longing to find out more about magazines and writing. She didn't know a single person who wrote for publication and she did not expect, herself, to write. She wanted just to know.

She took every extension course she could find until the day when she wrote for another and was told that there was no other; she had gone through every one of them. In the midst of her study a paper came back to her with a comment on it from the instructor, which Mrs. Voils was tempted to resent. But she thought it over. If she allowed herself to dislike the teacher, then she was not apt to get much from the course. So she wrote the first of what has been a significant series of letters. It read something like this. I am in earnest in wanting to learn. I have been told that you are an extra good teacher. Won't you be patient with me? I will try to do the very best I can to the extent of my ability.

Now when she tells the story Mrs. Voils remarks, "And she turned out to be the very finest teacher I ever had."

* * *

The local high school added a commercial course, and it occurred to Mrs. Voils that it would be helpful if she knew typewriting. She couldn't go to school in the daytime, so she traveled around the country enlisting the aid of the members of the school board. If I can get up an evening class, and the teacher is willing to give instruction, may we use the schoolhouse and the typewriters? was what she asked.

The school board members were pretty sure she couldn't get up a class, but, of course, if she should succeed, the students would be welcome to the building and the machines. It turned out that there were more members in the evening class than there were typewriters on which to learn.

When Mrs. Voils knew something about words and she could type, there came along an occasion to use both skills. A favorite magazine which she had read for many years began to take on sophistication. She was and is typically a home woman of the Midwest and she considered that that magazine was putting itself right out of the whole world of herself and her neighbors.

So she wrote another letter. She believes that the most important thing about any letter is that it shall proceed from the heart. And this one certainly did. She tried to tell the editor the kind of woman she was, the thinking in her little community, and the part that magazine had played in the past in the lives of women like herself. Then she proceeded to do a pretty thorough job of criticizing its present performance.

Because Mrs. Voils wants always to be constructive, she made some recommendations to the editor, a number of which were used. A correspondence ensued between herself and some of the editors. Mrs. Voils at that time never expected to see New York City and she had no plans for becoming a writer herself.

But Mr. Voils' business took him to New York City, Mrs. Voils and Patsy followed, and it was in these first days when they longed for trees and flowers and disliked the subway heartily that Mrs. Voils bethought herself of how she always had wanted to see the offices of her magazine.

She wrote the editor, not being one to barge in on a busy person without first asking if it would be convenient. And it was in that first interview that Mrs. Voils proposed a board of readers, 12 women selected each month to review the current issue of the magazine. The editor liked the idea but wondered where he would find the women, and Mrs. Voils said, "That's easy—my friends, of course."

* * *

The magazine offered to print form letters for her, but Mrs. Voils said No, if she wanted women to take the time to write her she must take the time to write them. She wrote letters to them which included all sorts of things, from comments on the Empire State Building to descriptions of the shoes worn by women editors.

Those letters gave the editors the impression that Mrs. Voils could be a columnist. It took three tries before she succeeded in pleasing them, and they might not have been so patient with her if she had not been so generous in giving away ideas so that they knew the kind of stuff there is in her thinking.

Being a columnist has not been very hard for Mrs. Voils. She just goes around New York, seeing sights and attending parties and meeting interesting people, and each day she looks at things as though she were a different woman—someone from Colorado or someone from Nevada, or someone from Montana—who would just love to do this or ask about that. At the end of the day Mrs. Voils goes home and writes a four- or five-page letter to the real woman about whom she has been thinking, and those letters filed away are the basis for her columns.

* * *

Everything was very agreeable. And then the magazine was sold. The new owner wouldn't want the old staff, it was said. But here was a person who had been giving away extra ideas ever since she had come in contact with publishing offices. There came a wire. Mrs. Voils and her column had a new job.

Today, she writes in a rambling old apartment house, as much like Kansas as New York could be. Her desk is surrounded by photographs of her fans, country women for the most part, ranchers and farmers, and many small-town and even big-city women, in the United States and elsewhere, women to whom Mrs. Voils will sit down and write long personal letters after seven or eight hours over a manuscript.

Letter writing is her hobby and she has a few rules for it which could well be utilized by anyone who has a sheet of paper, an envelope, and a stamp. Write as you talk, she says, write from your heart and not just about surface things. Try to fill your thinking up with nice things to share, and never tell your troubles. Always keep in mind the person to whom you are writing and what she will want to hear from you. If you write a fan letter, don't address a celebrity as though you had a right to her time or as though she overawed you. Be as intelligent as you can in your appreciation of her work and if you are asking for an interview decide whether or not you have done enough thinking to be prepared to give her something in return, a trained hearing, a quick response, a utilization of what she tells you, so that you justify your request for time and attention.

Have Ye Not Known?

By W. P. M.

Was man unknown to him who showed manhood at flower?
Shall brethren be within the Father's house unkenned,
Wherein the Son made manifest God's power
To make men's penalties and sorrows end?

Estranged from courtesy, lawbreakers and unkind,
Are sons of men who build of earth castles and towers
To shelter dire misdoings of their brutish mind,
Make brethren slaves, and boast "the earth is ours."

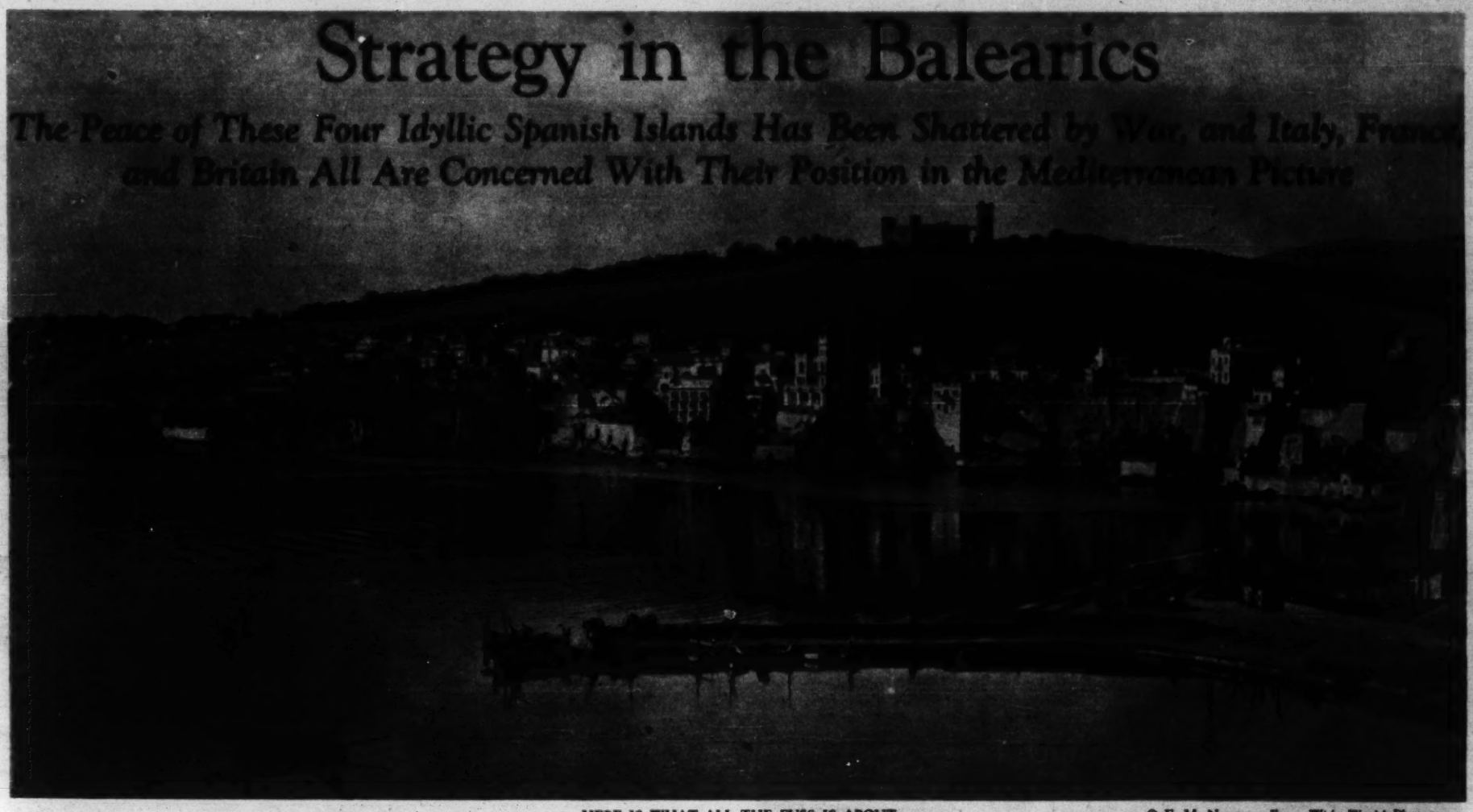
Yet 'mong the very slaves there hath been kindness known,
The burdened have the lowlier brother's burden shared;
In wretched state man's innate goodness hath been shown;
To die for others hath the Christian dared.

The liar's venom and the heathen's fell design
Annul no item of the truthfulness of Mind;
Men's hate may crucify Love's messenger benign,
His resurrection comforts all mankind.

Then let faith flower, hope not be shamed and love increase;
Let all men see the light on Bethlehem that shone;
Let truth and kindness win among the nations peace,
So Christ may rule men's hearts—and man be known.

Strategy in the Balearics

The Peace of These Four Idyllic Spanish Islands Has Been Shattered by War, and Italy, France and Britain All Are Concerned With Their Position in the Mediterranean Picture



HERE IS WHAT ALL THE FUSS IS ABOUT © E. M. Newman, From Wide World Photos

This Tranquil Harbor at Palma, Majorca, Has Attained New Importance in European Diplomacy and Strategy. The Chief Port in the Largest Island of the Group, the Nation Which Holds It Also Possesses at Least Potential Control Over Ship Movements in the Mediterranean

The Islands

By Richard Pearsall

THE BALEARICS, IN THE western Mediterranean, consist of four main islands, Majorca, the largest and best known in the center, with Minorca to the east and Iviza and Formentera to the west. Palma, the capital of Majorca, is 150 miles from Valencia and 130 from Barcelona.

Majorca has from the beginning of the Spanish civil war adhered to Gen. Francisco Franco, Minorca to his opponents. Iviza, at first more or less "abandonada" by both sides, is now in the possession of the Nationalists.

The value of Majorca to General Franco can hardly be exaggerated. His victory in the northern provinces of Spain has simplified the complicated dispositions of the armies. Instead of several fronts and separate campaigns, there is now but a single line from north to south dividing the two Spains. The Generalissimo, with no enemies in his rear, has been enabled to transfer his naval forces from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, which puts eastern Spain into a position approaching that of a minor blockade. Her main source of arms and supplies, imported from Soviet Russia, must now run the gauntlet of General Franco's warships based on Majorca. Moreover, some places in eastern Spain are more exposed to aerial operations from that island than from Nationalist territory.

* * *

The Spanish Government, always in possession of Minorca, has vainly attempted to capture the larger island. From the first week of the civil war—in July, 1936—Majorca was bombed daily from Minorca and Barcelona. In addition to the bombs, red leaflets were dropped threatening punishment to the population unless it surrendered. A more serious effort, an attempted invasion from Catalonia, was repulsed last year.

Minorca, in spite of its naval fortress, Port Mahon, has been of far less use to the Spanish Government than Majorca to General Franco. Virtually in a state of siege, its port clogged with battered steamers, it, like eastern Spain, suffers from a shortage of food.

That the Balearic Islands may constitute a problem for Europe is due to their geographical position. Rumor for a long time past has been concerned with an eventual Italian "occupation" of the islands. Even before the civil war this was openly spoken of by the inhabitants and it was supposed that the Spanish Government for this reason strengthened the defenses of Port Mahon and established an airdrome in Majorca.

The assistance rendered by Italy to the cause of General Franco has given a world circulation to these rumors. Are the Balearics to be the price of Italian aid? Such a change of sovereignty would be a matter of concern to England, with her sea route to India lying to the south of these islands. Still more so to France, whose communications with her colonies in Northern Africa almost graze the coast of Minorca. Against these rumors General Franco has repeatedly stated in most categorical terms that he will maintain the territorial integrity of Spain, and Rome has denied any intentions of establishing herself in the Balearics.

To anyone knowing the Balearics even a few years ago, their emergence to front-page news in connection with guns, bombs, warships and international jealousies must seem strange. They were then like a group of enchanted islands where time stood still. Even the tourist agencies had not discovered them.

Such visitors as came were mostly Spaniards from the mainland. The outside world was represented by a sprinkling of determined travelers, occasional painters and writers, an Austrian archduke and a few retired people. The population consisted of fisherfolk and peasant farmers, many of whom continued to wear their picturesque, traditional costumes, which still kept traces of Moorish influence.

Discovery of the islands by tourists some ten years or so ago brought bars, jazz, lidos and the like to this quiet community. However, it continued to go on unperturbed by the brisker step of modern times, holiday makers

(Continued on page 12)

The Strategy

By Sisley Huddleston

FOR FRANCE, THE MEDITERRANEAN problem consists of finding ways to maintain easy communication with her African colonies. If at any point her ships can be intercepted, then she becomes alarmed, for she relies now, as in the World War, on the aid of her black troops.

The Italian occupation of certain of the Balearic Islands, though described as temporary, has particularly upset French naval and military authorities. While the Left in France sympathizes with the Spanish Government, from the "ideological" viewpoint, the Right, whose sympathies lie with Gen. Francisco Franco, is bound to look on the possession of the islands from a Nationalist viewpoint. So that Left and Right, for widely different reasons, are resolved on bringing to an end an occupation which may be hostile to French freedom in the western Mediterranean.

A glance at the map will show how the Balearics dominate the sea which extends from Gibraltar to Bizerte, which washes the coasts of Spain and of France, which is bounded by Sardinia and Corsica and Northern Africa. They command shipping between Africa and France; besides offering a base for attacks on shipping through the Mediterranean to Port Said, the Near East and the Indian Ocean.

It is for strategic reasons that Italy took up a footing in Majorca and other islands. It is for strategic reasons, which have nothing to do with the general question of rights and wrongs in Spain, and the moral and political issues involved, that France, backed up by England, feels bound to make efforts to dislodge those who have moved in from the control of this part of the Mediterranean.

It is true that Benito Mussolini has declared that he has no improper motives; that he intends to respect the territorial integrity of Spain, and although it is not denied that Italian officers and Italian ships are in Majorca and other islands, presumably they will be withdrawn when other "volunteers" are withdrawn. Should General Franco win, it is, indeed, unlikely that he will surrender actual territory in gratitude for the help afforded him.

Italy understands the Spanish temperament too well to imagine that she can expect acquisitions of this kind—unless there is a general breakup of Spain. But she may, nevertheless, hope to possess, in permanence, special facilities in Spanish ports such as France, for example, has agreed, for certain purposes, to extend to the British. And those facilities, in the event of a Mediterranean war, would be equally dangerous to France if Italy were her antagonist.

* * *

Therefore, the French have gone so far as to contemplate a counter-occupation of Minorca, an island which is at present held by Spanish Government forces. This action was strongly opposed by the British, for the excellent reason that the professed consideration for Spanish integrity would be shattered and the signal would be given for a "grab" of Spanish territory. If the French were in control of Minorca, it is to be expected that the Italians would retain Majorca.

Besides, non-intervention goes completely by the board if the French range themselves officially, with men and ships, on the Government side, and strike territorial bargains with the Government. Moreover, it is not necessary to know much of Spanish mentality to realize the reactions which such a control, even provisional, would produce except among the more fanatical Communists and anarchists.

Therefore, the proposal never took shape in action, its drawbacks were at once seen; and the variants, such as a special naval patrol, apparently designed to prevent a Franco attack on Minorca, were not much better.

Nevertheless, Italians are in Majorca, and something, it is urged, must be done about it. It is true that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has said that we must accept Italian promises to evacuate the Islands, but the French are more skeptical.

They remember, too, that in the eighteenth century they brilliantly con-

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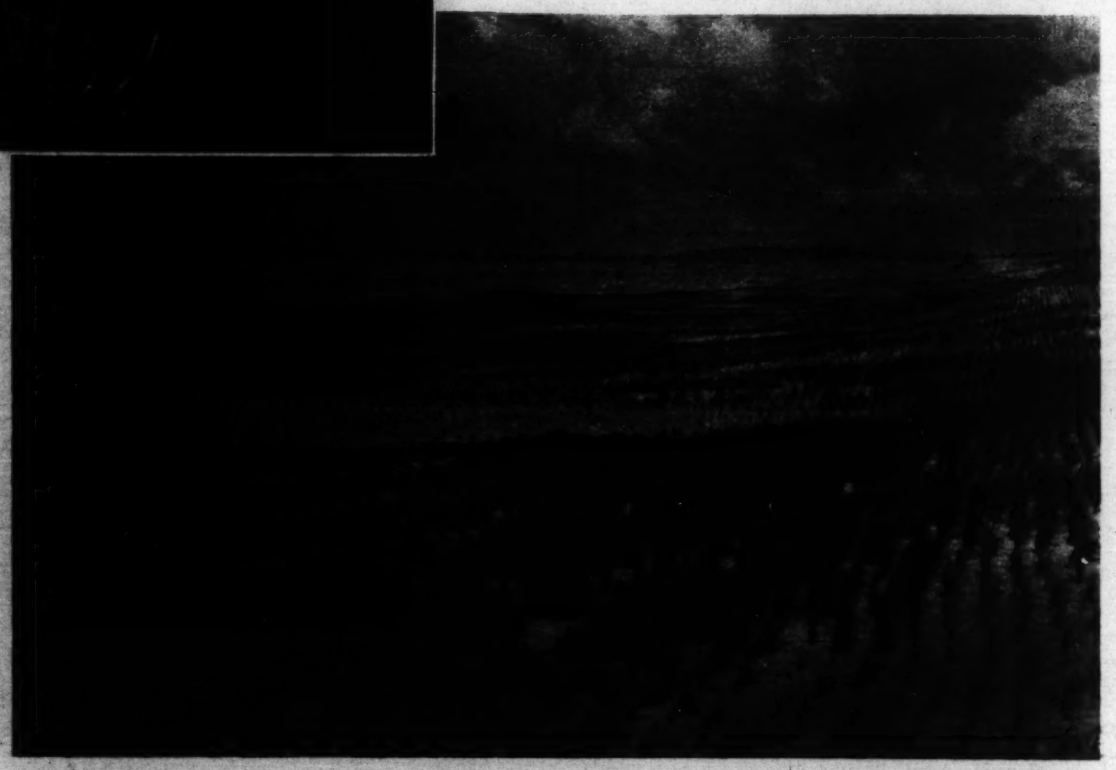
Third Degree for Grass

Agronomists Throughout the United States Are Studying the Growth and Characteristics of All Varieties, With a View to Halting Erosion and Restoring Soil by Proper Planting

By O. A. Fitzgerald



U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Photos

WHERE EVERY BLADE OF GRASS IS NUMBERED

Or, at Least, Under Close Observation. The Sand-Holding Ability of 280 Different Plantings, Each of One-Fortieth Acre, Is Being Tested in the Field Directly Above. It Is in Clatsop County, Oregon, and the Pacific Ocean May Be Seen on the Horizon. A Clump of Wild Rye Grass, Brought From Siberia, and Shown at the Left, Is Being Put Through Paces to See If It Has Anything to Offer American Farmers

"SOME DAY I HOPE the people of the United States will become grass conscious, at least to the same extent they are now tree conscious." So said Henry Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, on a recent occasion.

"Trees are dramatic. Grass is humble. We think of trees in terms of beauty and shade, furniture, and houses. Trees are long-lived and grass is short-lived. Yet in its humble way, grass is perhaps just as important as trees in renewing the fundamental resources of the United States.

"We in this country have not taken as much interest in grass as the farmers of England," Mr. Wallace went on. "But we really should take more interest, because the nature of our weather and our agriculture is such as to make the intelligent use of grass absolutely necessary if we are to avoid further soil disaster. We have in the United States roughly 360,000,000 acres of crop land, of which about 100,000,000 is in corn, 35,000,000 in cotton, and 20,000,000 in potatoes, sorghums and other crops which leave the soil exposed to the rain during the growing season. In Europe, outside of Russia, they have almost exactly the same number of acres of crop land as we have in the United States, but they have only 65,000,000 acres in row crops as compared with our 155,000,000 acres. In other words, the United States, with the same area of crop land as Europe, exposes two and a half times as many acres to the more serious forms of erosion."

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The rains over the greater part of Europe do not come in such sudden, dashing downpours as over that part of the United States where row crops are found, Mr. Wallace pointed out. On this combination of dashing rains and vast acreages of row crops rests the responsibility for most of the erosion in the eastern part of the United States. In the western part of the country the damage is due in part to growing wheat on land that ought never to have been plowed, and even in greater part to overgrazing. But in four cases out of five, whether in the eastern or in western United States, the cure for the trouble can be found in the proper use of grass, the Secretary said.

Mr. Wallace is getting his wish. The United States is going back to grass. The majority of farmers realize that some of the land now producing row crops would be better in grass. The eastern part of the country is well supplied with suitable grasses, developed and introduced. In the western part the wild grasses which were holding the soil down when the white man came along are being put back on the job.

But before these wild grasses are given their old jobs again they must go through a competition to determine their performance under domestication. Eight new grass nurseries are trying to find out all about wild grasses. At the Pacific Northwest grass nursery, Pullman, Washington, where the soil conservation service is working on grasses for all erosion problems in the Northwest, you walk by thousands of white stakes. Each marks a rod row or small plot of grass or legume. Ninety-five per cent of the grasses are wild. As the grasses show up favorably and are improved by scientific selection they are passed out to field testing stations, such as the one where the agronomists are looking for a grass that will tie down the sand on the Oregon coast.

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The picture would be very much the same at the other seven grass nurseries where modern research is seeking the best of the wild grasses. These other nurseries are at Mandan, North Dakota; Lincoln, Nebraska; Woodward, Oklahoma; Tuscon, Arizona; Santa Paula, California; Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Colorado Springs, Colorado. Each represents a basic region with peculiar soil and climatic problems.

Before assigning the wild grasses to the numerous kinds of farm and range erosion problem areas it is necessary to put them through a series of nursery trials which involve taking the wildness out of them and learning fully about their potentialities under domestication. Our knowledge about how wild grasses perform when brought on to farm land is very limited. We know that when the first settlers came they were growing luxuriant and deep on land now being farmed. They have been in the background ever since. This big back-to-grass movement represents their return to the place intended for them.

At the grass nurseries they are, in effect, asking each grass the following questions: Will you produce ample seed? Will you hold the soil against wind and water? Are you particular about the kind of soil you will grow in? Are you liked by livestock? Can you be established on land without difficulty? Will you respond so well to taming that you may become a farm pest?

As the more desirable wild grasses make themselves known in the nurseries, the plant breeders will be on the lookout for superior strains. Very often a single plant, standing far above its neighbors, will become the foundation of an improved line. The plant scientists have an almost virgin field in which to work, for very little has been done with the wild grasses in the United States.

A visit to one of the grass nurseries is an inspiring lesson in international grass geography. The grass experimenters have collected not only all the wild grasses of the United States—the bunch grasses from the western ranges and plains and the sod grasses from the Middle West and South—but also all the promising ones from other parts of the world. At the Northwest nursery, for example, over 3000 grasses and legumes—95 per cent of them brought in from the wild—are going through the taming process. An additional thousand have already fallen by the wayside. Standing in one place and looking over the thousands of white stakes, it would be difficult to avoid realization that, the world over, grass is intended to defend the soil against wind and water.

* * *

Although most of the varieties have been brought in by regular plant hunters, many of whom are sent to remote corners of the world, some reflect co-operation of interested farmers and citizens. A promising wild grass was sent in by a CCC officer from a camp in the mountains of Idaho. He knew that the soil conservation service wanted all the wild grasses it could obtain, all strains that reflected locally acquired characteristics. He found a grass that looked like a good sod-former, so he sent it in, and now it is in the hopper along with the rest.

A farmer in Montana sent in a wild milk vetch which was growing abundantly on his farm. It has proved to be an entirely new strain. He found it very desirable for forage and as a soil holder. Now it is going through the mill along with grasses from Russia, China, Turkestan, Africa, and other foreign places to see what it has to offer farmers in the rest of the United States.

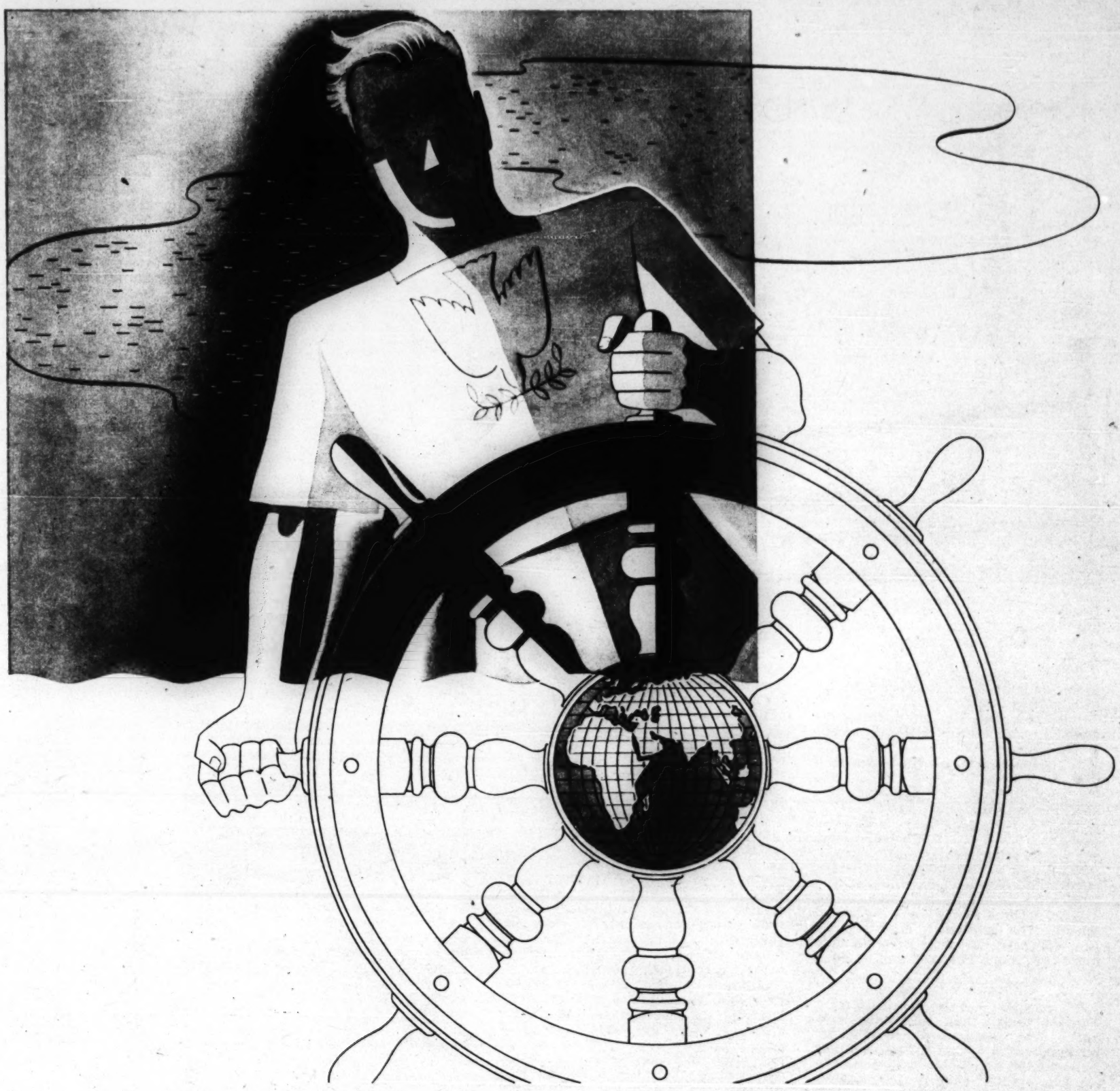
These grass nurseries constitute the first step in returning land to grass. Here the soil-holders which were growing before the white man came with his plows and livestock now are getting a chance to compete with one another. The soil conservationists say they do not want an enormous number of grasses. What they are after is a small number of very superior and widely adaptable ones. The only way they can achieve this result is to round up all of the grasses and let them fight it out under the watchful eye of agronomists. From these nurseries will come new grasses and new knowledge about old grasses.

* * *

To add interest to the competition in the grass nurseries the agronomists at the Northwest nursery have lined up 56 grass-alfalfa teams. Each team consists of four commercial and commonly grown grasses and four of the newer and more promising wild ones with alfalfa. They are keeping a careful score on each team. Which will win? The agronomists do not know—nor do they particularly care, for no matter which team comes out on top agriculture will reap the benefit.

UNDER CONTROL

By Irving S. Bailey



WHAT IS CONTROLLING men and nations—will-power, selfish motives, intellectual dishonesty, unscrupulous methods? Or integrity—observance of divine control? Present day activities witness the exemplification of human qualities and human planning as controlling factors. Widespread effort of influences of unproved worth to gain control has many mediums, organs, and channels through which it is operating. Campaigns for control are being carried through gradually but systematically in such a way that the goal shall not in general be too quickly perceived. The aim is to include control of governments and municipalities.

Mass control of votes is one method used. And the scheme and campaign ranges from operation within innocent groups, to instructed politicians seeking place and power in local and national politics. One of the subtlest arguments centers about the belief that command of money power constitutes control. Multitudes swayed by this belief are pursuing this way to bring control within the grasp of those who are seeking it. Yet events of recent years have proved the unreliability of earthly riches. Craving for material possessions is one of the strongest links in evil's chain; while faith in spirituality, "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," satisfies and fulfills human need. A knowledge of true substance precludes any desire to curb or control through its counterfeit called money.

But there is really nothing new in the race for control. History is replete with records of those who accepted evil's challenge, "Who shall be greatest?" And their false aspirations and ambitions resulted in the downfall of empires, slaughter of multitudes, ruination of property and architectural beauties that can never be restored.

* * *

In one country mass control of people and property in the name of the church contributed to a régime of persecution, deprivation, privation, and war. So while control of votes or money (or both) at times may seemingly accomplish the immediate desire of the perpetrator, the achievement will always prove a destructive liability rather than a desirable asset, because control can never be other than divine influence. When control is not motivated by righteousness and integrity it is powerless to accomplish enduring results.

We have recently seen the consequences of efforts to control by organized labor. The sit-down strike was a phase of unlawful control, which brought injury to people, property, and production. It also blasted long-standing confidences and trustfulness. The fear, unrest, loss, and privation brought upon multitudes by assumed control held in the hands of a few, cost millions of dollars. The innocent and unprotected were victims of lawlessness, where a few were permitted to hinder, control, and regulate the normal flow of production.

* * *

It is only fear of loss of control that has brought in and sustains world-wide unrest. How wonderful the joy and admiration the whole world would have for the nation that negotiated for and bought the land desired; that instead of breaking the commandments, "Thou shalt not steal," and "Thou shalt not kill," refused to exercise superior force through ruthless warfare to seize lifelong possessions, capture, kill, and destroy the innocent and undefended. Numerous national ventures have shown a gross violation of that enriching commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Uncalled for forcible control of one's neighbor and his property brings the penalty that always follows disobedience of His laws.

One of the most effective ways to end secret and hidden control is to place in public service men and women of ideals and vision, those who have wisdom, practical experience, integrity, unquestionable character. Men and women who are above manipulation, firm in their stand for the right.

You Can't Surprise a Railroad M

He Has Heard All the Odd Questions and Has Met All the Unusual Situations, So That th Offers the Public, in Passenger or Freight Carrying, Will Cover Almost Any Situa

By Robert W. Desmond

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME AT A MILE A MINUTE

A TELEPHONE RANG in the New York office of a big railroad.

"I want to find out," a man's voice announced, "how long it takes for a freight train to go from Jacksonville to Miami, in Florida."

"Just a moment, sir," the operator replied. "I'll connect you with our freight department."

A little investigation there provided the answer.

"Can we help you arrange your shipment?" the freight office asked.

"Oh," said the gentleman, "I have no shipment. But I just had a letter from my son, in Jacksonville, and—"

"You mean *he* is making the shipment?" the freight office prompted.

"No. But he said he was going to hop a freight there and 'ride the rods' to Miami," the gentleman explained. "I just wondered how long it would take him to get there. Thanks." And he hung up.

* *

But you can't surprise a railroad man. Funnier things than that have happened. The questions directed at the information clerks and the ticket sellers range all the way up the scale from the old joke—which really is asked—about "What time does the 8:10 train leave?" At every railroad station, from the Grand Central Terminal in New York to the little whistle-stop in Kansas, the men who deal with the public get all kinds of queries and requests. Most of them are completely sensible and in order, of course, but some are amusing for one reason or another, while others call for consideration by officials of [illegible] road up to the highest [illegible] central office.

The men who run the railroads of the United States are a sort [illegible] apart. They talk a [illegible] of their own, their children [illegible] are trained (pun intended) to follow in father's footsteps—or, rather, tracks—and there is an *esprit de corps* [illegible] the great family of [illegible]

Not only are the [illegible] in a bond of fe[illegible] selves, but they [illegible] stretch a point [illegible] schedules an[illegible] they are—to [illegible] services. As [illegible] road has a heart. The [illegible] hasn't, but the men who make [illegible] organization [illegible] do everything [illegible] and pleas[illegible] both as [illegible] freight.

There was, for example, the elderly woman who wanted to go to Bridgeport. She never had traveled much, and everything was strange to her. But the trainman appraised the situation. He assured the woman that he would come, personally, and let her know when the train was approaching Bridgeport. And he did. More than that, he helped her get into her coat, carried her bag from the coach for her, conducted her along the platform to a taxi, and saw that the taxi driver had the right instructions. Only then did he return to the train.

One frequently reads of instances in which small children have traveled across the continent, or over other long distances, without anyone accompanying them. The Pullman porters and conductors are so completely trusted that parents are willing to place the youngsters in their care. That is a tribute, indeed, and the confidence never has been known to be abused.

Children almost invariably are treated like little princes and princesses on trains. If they are alone, the porters and conductors and waiters—many of whom have children of their own at home—see that they get to bed when they should, that they have the right things to eat, and that they are happy and comfortable. One little girl of 8 only recently traveled alone from her grandmother's house at Belle Fourche, S. D., to her parents in Philadelphia, 2000 miles away, making three changes on the way. She was given a limited sum to pay for her meals, and the trainmen were instructed not to let her spend too much of the money she had to [illegible]. It did [illegible]

Baggage service is usually good, careful and efficient. Mistakes are exceedingly rare, and when they occur they are righted as promptly as possible. [illegible] one time had several pa[illegible] entrusted at Chicago to go to New York and sail in the Aquitania for South[illegible] whence they were proceeding immediately by another ship to South[illegible] The Aquitania was [illegible] p. m., and they would [illegible] reasonable time to reach Grand Central and establish themselves on board before its departure. A half-dozen trunks and suitcases containing all of their belongings were placed in the baggage car—but unfortunately it was [illegible] was detached at Albany and [illegible] instead of New York.

The passengers, arriving at Grand Central, reported their baggage missing, explained the need for urgency, and the railroad immediately went to work to trace the articles. They soon were located, but by that time they were at Worcester, Mass. If the baggage was returned the quickest way, via Albany, by the regular service, it would not arrive in New York until after the Aquitania had sailed. So, after some fast talking, the baggage department persuaded the operating department to hold the speedy Empire State Express, bound for New York, at Albany for 30 minutes, so that the missing baggage, returned from Worcester, might be put on it. Even so, that train would not reach Grand Central until 10:45, only 15 minutes before sailing time. Would the baggage get there?

The Empire State Express made up 10 minutes on the run from Albany to New York, and that helped some. A motortruck met the train on its platform, took off the baggage, drove onto an elevator and was discharged into Forty-sixth Street. It sped westward to Eleventh Avenue, and along the street to the Aquitania's pier. Just at 11 p. m. the baggage was swung aboard, and the ship sailed on time, with everybody happy, including the railroad people.

* *

It was unusual for a crack train, such as the Empire State Express, to be held for the commonest special request to reach the railroads is for through trains to be stopped to take on or discharge passengers at stations not on the regular schedules. These requests rarely are approved. The exceptions usually involve accommodation to some person whose physical condition wins him special consideration, or whose need for haste in reaching his destination is regarded as legitimate. Then the exceptions are made graciously, and the railroad proves that it "has a heart," indeed.

But there is a good reason for the unwillingness of railroads to stop trains on many occasions. It is not mere stubbornness. It is, for one thing, against the regulations set up by the Interstate Commerce Commission. More than that, it costs money and upsets schedules, already on a clock-work basis. A train like the New York Central's Commodore Vanderbilt, for example, makes the 960-mile run between New York and Chicago in 17 hours and 10 minutes. The Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Broadway Limited cover the same distance in 16 hours and 30 minutes.

Such trains weigh 1,500,000 pounds, or more, and it takes time and power both to stop and to start them. To adhere to schedules, they must keep moving along. If one loses time, it endangers its reputation for dependability, and it forces other trains to alter their schedules.

But the railroad men themselves take pleasure in helping passengers in every way they can. Sometimes those passengers write letters of appreciation. One who did so is a prominent insurance official in San Francisco. He had been in New York on business, but it became vital that he catch the Broadway Limited for Chicago, and so make connections for San Francisco. Due to various circumstances, he reached the Pennsylvania Station just in time to see his train pulling out. On the platform were the stationmaster and the conductor of a local train standing on the next track.

"Is there any way to stop the Broadway?" the late-arrival gasped. "Going home to San Francisco! Got to catch the Broadway! Sunk if I don't!"

Both officials evidently sensed his despair, and both got the same idea at once. Manhattan Transfer, a passenger transfer point a short distance from New York on the Jersey side, now has been supplanted by a new, modern station at Newark, but it was in use then, and a stopping point for many trains.

"Try the Transfer!" both of the men said, and the stationmaster got the dispatcher on the telephone and told him the story.

OFF TO PLAY IN T
The Snow Trains Have Become So Popular in New York [illegible] Skis and Other Equipment at a Nominal Weekly [illegible] Pairs of Skis Would Ca

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"Sorry," that official decreed, "but we can't hold the Broadway."

It looked for a moment as though that was the end of it. But the conductor suddenly snatched up the traveler's bags and made for his local train.

"Come on with me," he called. "It's worth trying!" And he shouted to the stationmaster, "You keep after your dispatcher. Tell him we'll catch the Broadway at the Transfer. Say I've got him on my train!" And the local pulled out a few seconds later.

The San Franciscan told what happened next in his letter of appreciation to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"While I paced the vestibule with excitement," he wrote, "the conductor went about his business; came back as we neared Manhattan Transfer. He opened the door and peered down the tracks ahead, but he couldn't make out the Broadway. A few seconds later, he thought he saw the Broadway at the Transfer. A few more, and he thinks it's holding at the Transfer, but he's not sure. I looked. Then he looked again, a long look this time.

"'Yes, sir! He *is* holding!' he shouted. We danced around like a couple of kids, shaking hands and slapping each other on the back. I thought there was a light in his face like that in the face of a boy when he says he wants to be a railroad man when he grows up.

"At the Transfer the porters had the Broadway opened up. The train conductor and the Pullman conductor were out. Everybody was smiling, no grouchy faces, all good fun. And all aboard for San Francisco!"

One thing that pleased the letter-writer was that all of this friendly aid was given a traveler who was quite unknown to the railroad men, entirely in the "spirit of helpfulness," and quite without any promise of reward or threat of reprisal.

While such adventures do not occur every day, the humblest person now commands travel advantages that were beyond the dreams of the wealthiest potentates a century ago. Swift transportation has reduced the time between cities, air-conditioning has overcome dirt and variations of temperature, and comforts are added through electric reading lights, adjustable chairs, longer berths, compartments and bedrooms, radios in some cars, fine meals en route in diners or buffet cars, luncheons served at the seats, stewardesses in attendance on some trains.

Several trains boast that they offer service comparable to that which could be obtained in any fine hotel. This includes many features already noted, plus a barber shop, hairdresser, maid service, baths, showers, a writing room, public stenographer, telephone service while in the stations, and other conveniences.

* * *

In fact, persons attending conventions sometimes use their trains as hotels. Big conventions—such as the American Legion, the Shriners, the Elks, the Boy Scouts, and others—assembling in Chicago, New York, Atlantic City, St. Louis and elsewhere frequently require special train movements and "parking facilities" for the sleeping cars if they are used as hotels. But conventions are so numerous in the United States that the railroads usually handle them in their stride. They are routine business. The same is true of commuting crowds, holiday movements, big football crowds, and other special occasions.

Football games, such as the Army-Navy classic at Philadelphia, bring the cars rolling in, and for the last two years or so the special trains have been "parked" on tracks near the Municipal Stadium, so that confusion and delay have been reduced almost to the vanishing point. There were 43 special trains parked near the stadium last November.

The crew races on the Hudson and on Thames at New London, Conn., also bring out thousands of rooters, and both the New York, New Haven & Hartford road and the New York Central take them along the course in flat cars on which bleachers have been erected.

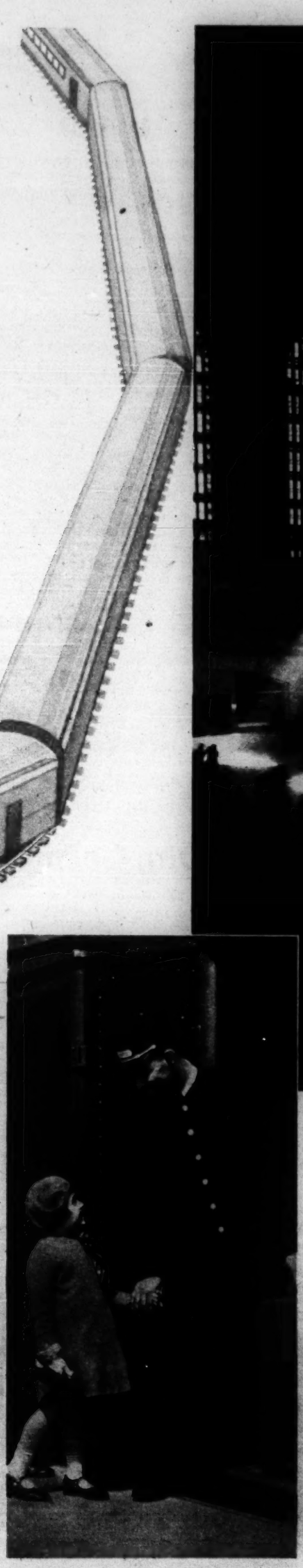
The growth of winter sports enthusiasm was more of a problem, because it was something new. But the roads tackled it deliberately, because they saw new business in it. Since the time when the New Haven road began to run low-priced excursions out of Connecticut cities back in the 70's, to enable people to hear Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, at Hartford, many wheels have rolled over the tracks. Excursions are common nowadays, including excursions to the next town and excursions across the country and back.

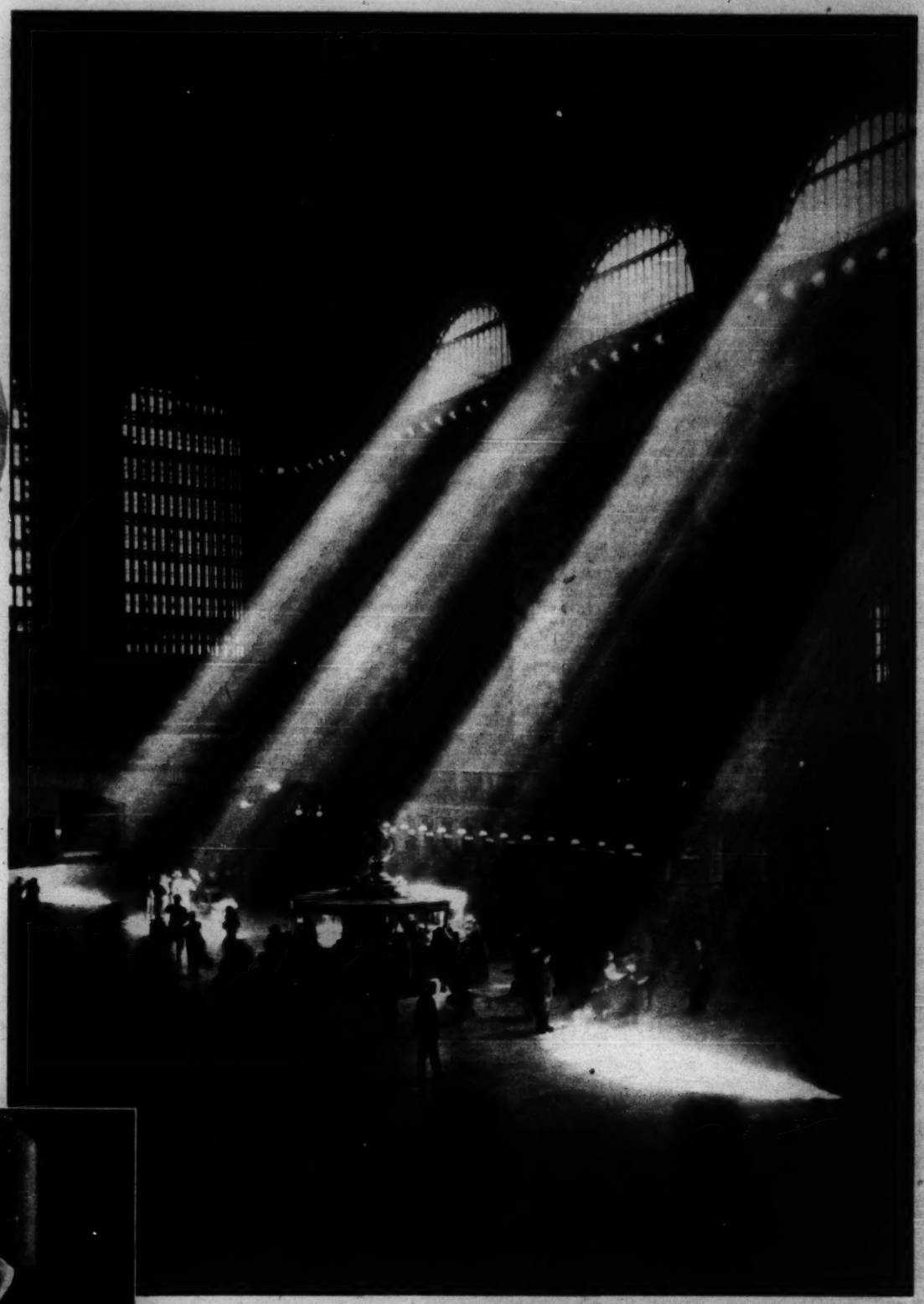
The novelty type of excursion so popular today gained an important impetus from the so-called "snow train" which the Boston & Maine road ran out of Boston for years, to enable tobogganers and other snow-eaters to

(Continued on page 15)

FF TO PLAY IN THE SNOW Wide World
Popular in New York and Elsewhere That Grand Central Terminal
t a Nominal Weekly Charge to Save the Complications a Thousand
rs of Skis Would Cause in the Subway

L ABOARD FOR PASADENA Photo by Ayres A. Stevens
Own Steel Crate, Placed on the Special Well-Hole Car, Weighs 20
Above the Rails. It Is Shown Just Before Its Start Across the
Continent From Corning, N. Y.





H. Armstrong Roberts and Courtesy New York Central System

TRAVELERS ALL

Even Children Journey Alone Over the Rails. They Receive Great Consideration, With or Without Parents. Warm Milk Is Provided for Them, Sometimes, and Everything Is Done for Their Comfort. The Midday Sun Is Shown Pouring Into the Grand Central Terminal in the Upper Picture

Among the New Books

Aldous Huxley Offers a Program for Men of Good Will

Ends and Means, by Aldous Huxley. London: Chatto & Windus. 8s. 6d. New York: Harper. $3.

IN ONE of the later novels, when he was already moving away from the detached hedonism of his early books, Mr. Aldous Huxley made a character remark that people who justified a misspent youth with the plea that the bottom had been knocked out of everything since the World War, would soon be busy putting the bottom in again when they got older.

Mr. Huxley's latest book, an examination of what men of good will can do to stop the lamentable regression of civilization today, is just an attempt at repair. The morality of do-what-you-will, the philosophy of meaninglessness are abandoned—together, it must be confessed, with some of the wit and grace with which they were expounded—and now the encyclopaedist of intellectual folly becomes the encyclopaedist of philosophical, political, economic and social theories. What is the good life? What is the good society?—these are now his questions; and forseeing the charge that an out-and-out rational idealist who believes we must improve ourselves before we can improve society will be tempted to withdraw into isolation or a helpless acceptance of things as they are, Mr. Huxley proposes policies that will embody his teachings.

* * *

In reviewing a book of such enormous scope, where examples and generalizations pour forth one after another with such brilliant if dour authority and diversity, one can deal only with one or two of its salient points. This is not to say that some of his incidental points are not even more interesting; for Mr. Huxley has, it seems to me, always been more valuable as an anthologizer and encyclopaedist than as an original thinker. What he does is to collate the views of his specialist contemporaries and to imbue them sometimes with elegance and (in this book) with his own austere moral passion. He saves you the trouble of reading Gregg on "The Power of Non-Violence," but you will do well to read it nevertheless. He digs up such things as Dubreuil's "A Chacune Sa Chance," a fascinating account of a really important alternative to the dubious Bedeaux system in factories. There are numerous side lines of evidence like this.

Mr. Huxley may be austere or other-wordly in his ideals; he is not eccentric, impulsive or fanatical in the choice of them. He is cautious. Briefly, they are as follows: The only true progress is progress in charity. Charity and awareness or truthfulness are the supreme virtues; the lesser ones, courage, temperance, etc., are not to be despised, but without the greater ones may become sources of evil. Fascism, for instance, stresses the minor virtues and hates the greater ones. The only man who can make this progress is the non-attached man—the man who is not attached to bodily sensations, lusts, craving for power and possessions, etc., etc., not attached even to art, speculation, science, philanthropy—"for they are not enough." In politics he is non-violent, in war and revolution an absolute pacifist, for violence merely begets violence—even violence in a good cause. In present society, when religion, liberty and all that is civilized are persecuted by certain states, he must work secretly (if he lives under these tyrannies) and as publicly as is possible in the rapidly rearming and nationalist democracies, for the propagation of the creed of non-violence; and he must form small groups of devoted people who will make, as it were, scale models of good, pacific and just societies. Since there will be no true social progress until peace is ensured, training in non-violence and the gradual conversion of the masses to the belief and its techniques are important; and on the constructive side all that which in capitalism leads to private monopoly and the idolatry of leaders, states, races and the consequent enslaving of the masses and perversion of truth, must be changed. But cautiously, gradually. Thus colonies would go to the Mandate system. Big-scale industry and finance must be socialized. Boredom—a major psychological cause of war—must be reduced by factory reform, possibly on Dubreuil or similar lines. Planning, because of its nationalist bent, must probably be rejected.

Eric Schaal
ALDOUS HUXLEY

* * *

The above is merely a raid on a book which ranges from politics to religious beliefs and is packed with ideas. Its politics may strike many readers as typical British gradualism. Men unemployed eight years in the mining valleys might miss the force of philosophic argument; liberal men in Spain upon whom Fascism and their own disloyal officer class declared war might ask if civilization is not to defend itself if attacked by the regressive forces; Communists, seeing their régime bracketed with Fascism by Mr. Huxley, with no reference to the historical antecedents of either régime or the improved lot of the workers in Russia, may feel that Mr. Huxley, eloquently rationalizing his own isolation from human contacts, has become, under his moral air, a distressed liberal rationalist, clinging to the wreckage of the status quo and preferring his own moral indignation at a wetting to the rescue of the crew.

Yet revolutionary communism is dated. For if nationalism, its lying propaganda, its ubiquitous police terror, its general war-footing atmosphere, are to be our environment, violent resistance by the mass of the people will be useless. The day of successful violent revolutions will have gone for good; the only technique of change left will be that of nonco-operation. In Mr. Huxley's words, "devoted people" will have to do by persuasion what governments oppose with force.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Goncourt Prize Novel

Hath Not the Potter, by Maxence van der Meersch. Translated by Gerard Hopkins. New York: Viking Press. $2.50.

THE NOVELS of Maxence van der Meersch are notable particularly for their graphic descriptions of the Flemish countryside and the contrasting life in the adjacent towns, as though a portfolio of landscapes by a Hobbema or Ruysdael were interspersed with canvases depicting aspects of seething industrial activity. Character development and plot are superseded by background; the narrative serves as a meager thread for the gems of scenic description, while individual characterizations are sometimes only the fly in the amber. The result, as in the case of "Invasion," may be a great artistic achievement in the field of regional literature, but in a novel of less scope the fictional deficiencies are more apparent, thus detracting from the book's value. This is what occurs in "Hath Not the Potter," the latest of Mr. van der Meersch's works to be translated for readers of English.

The slim, familiar narrative concerns the tribulations of Karelina t'Joens, who runs away from her boorish husband and finds refuge in the home of her aunt and uncle in Antwerp. The ensuing ménage à trois brings the usual complications. The characters of the three protagonists are not drawn skillfully enough to engage the reader's sympathies; while the contrasting portrayal of Gomar t'Joens, Karelina's obstreperous husband, is frankly revolting. It takes a Brontë to make the nature of a Heathcliff understandable.

Here again, as in "Invasion," the land is greater than the people. In the creaking of a windmill, in a row of poplars submitting to the wind, in the snug interior of a farmhouse, Mr. van der Meersch can, by evocative word pictures, make a whole countryside pulsate. Similarly, by harbor scenes and street scenes, by intimate glimpses of local customs and activities, he can bring an appealing verisimilitude to his delineation of village or city life. Art of this sort, which makes a canvas glow, as Goldsmith said, "beyond even nature warm," has a definite value, as great in its own way as vivid characterization of skillful narration. The finest fiction, combining all three of these prerequisites, is exceedingly rare; indeed, not many authors can infuse their work with even one of them. Mr. van der Meersch's books are therefore all the more noteworthy because of their remarkable dioramic quality.

M. W. S.

An Objective Study of Present-Day Germany

The House That Hitler Built, by Stephen H. Roberts. London: Methuen. 12s. 6d.

THE amazing drama of Hitler's rise to power has been repeatedly described, notably by Mr. Konrad Heiden, and not much remains to be said about the historical aspect of Hitlerism. But an adequate study of the Nazi régime as it has developed since Hitler's access to power, and as it stands today, has been lacking. Mr. Roberts' book fills this important gap and it does so in a way which, from more than one point of view, is truly remarkable.

Mr. Roberts is a liberal, imbued with the Anglo-Saxon tradition of individualism, which, in his case, is tinged with a strong element of conservatism. He is an Australian, professor of modern history at the University of Sydney, and the local distance of his fatherland from Germany makes for a remarkable amount of detachment. He knows the Germany of the pre-Hitler days well enough and is in a position to draw comparisons. When, in 1936, he went to Germany in order to study Hitlerism, he certainly went without any preconceived views. He was not the man to accept every tenet of Nazidom at its face value but equally little was he eager to collect facts with the aim to support a verdict of condemnation. He went as a reserved but keenly interested onlooker who wanted to see by himself.

* * *

He was given quite exceptional facilities of investigation. He spoke to Hitler, to Hess, to Schacht and to many other leaders of the régime, and the short sketches of the characters of the leading men are undoubtedly among the most valuable sections of his book. Equally far from painting white in white or black in black he has attempted to go down to the psychological mainsprings of their beliefs and actions. And there is reason to believe that his descriptions of the leading men will stand as historical sources of first value among an unwieldy welter of propaganda and counter-propaganda. Still, access to the highest quarters did not clash, in his case, with contacts with the opposition, and his views about Mr. Niemöller, the chief of the evangelical Protestant opposition within the régime, are just as interesting as those about Mr. Rosenberg and Mr. von Schirach, the protectors of the pagan movement.

* * *

He has had innumerable interviews with departmental chiefs about every important aspect of German administration. He has been allowed to travel and talk freely with people all over the country. He was able to check and to countercheck every bit of information he got. And the result is a study so thoroughly well-informed and comprehensive about present-day Germany, so objective and balanced in judgment and interpretation, as would be remarkable not only concerning conditions in a country under dictatorship, but concerning conditions in any country whatsoever.

Personally I think that after the portraits of the leading individuals, the author succeeds best in his research into every aspect of Germany's relations with the rest of the world. Although he is not a military man, he provides interesting information about German armaments, leading to the conclusion that Germany is yet far from having achieved the transition from the small army which the treaty of Versailles allowed it to the full technical outfitting of an army of conscription. He goes on to conclude that Germany is not ready for war. He follows up with a most enlightening and detailed study of German currency manipulation and its consequence, both for German and for international economic life.

The concluding chapters are devoted to foreign policy proper. Here again, there are sidelights which sharply contrast with prevailing views but do, I believe, fully agree with the actual situation. It is true, in particular, that German foreign policy is extremely mobile and that the present enmity with Russia need not continue for ever. In Mr. Roberts's view an alliance between Germany and Russia against the rest of the world is, in the long run, just as possible as its present alliance with Italy and Japan.

The chapters on economic problems inside Germany are equally interesting, though perhaps not quite so conclusive as the rest of the book. Mr. Roberts is perhaps not fully aware of the novelty of the economic experiment which is the key of present-day National Socialist policy at home.

FRANZ BORKENAU

The Book Window

Problems of War and Peace in the Society of Nations (University of California, $1.50). Lectures arranged by the University of California Committee on International Relations and delivered in the autumn of 1937.

Government Ownership and Operation of Railways for the United States, by Lewis C. Sorrell (Prentice-Hall). A study by the University of Chicago professor of transportation.

A Golden Treasury of Jewish Literature, selected and edited by Leo G. Schwarz (Farrar & Rinehart, $3). From the Old Testament to Albert Halper.

Turn of the World, by Elizabeth, Lady Decies (Lippincott, $3). Meaning the world of international society.

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Expanding the Public for Audubon's Portraits of American Birds

Birds of America, by John James Audubon: New York: Macmillan. $12.50.

THE PUBLISHERS of this volume have, indeed, produced a monumental work. To reproduce 500 bird portraits, 435 from the Elephant Folio edition of Audubon's plates and 65 from his later drawings, in approximately the colors of the originals, is an enterprise worthy of high commendation. This volume at long last makes available practically all the famous portraits of American birds done by that pioneer naturalist and artist, Audubon. Hitherto these plates have not been generally available to the public, as but 200 sets were originally published in England more than 100 years ago. A set of the originals is said now to be worth $15,000. A definite revival of interest in the First American Naturalist has been signified in recent years by the publishing of several illuminating biographies. It seems peculiarly timely that these should be followed by a volume bearing eloquent testimony of the artist's intimate knowledge of his subjects and of his great skill in portraying them.

* * *

Whoever has examined the original plates is aware that these reproductions do not always accurately represent the artist's work. The colors here presented are not exact reproductions of the colors of the originals, and the fact that they are not always true to nature is not to be placed upon the artist, but rather is to be traced to the ineffectual work of the lithographer. The white-throated sparrow as Aubudon drew it is not the washed-out creature represented. No more is the chipping sparrow the somewhat gaily dressed bird that he is made to appear, as there is no slightest trace of blue in the habit of this familiar bird of lawn and garden. The beautiful cerise that gives to the rose-breasted grosbeak its name is entirely absent in this portrait. On the other hand, the brick-red which is almost concealed by the long tail feathers of the catbird is made a brilliant red and conspicuously displayed. The warblers and, in fact, the great majority of the birds, however, are well represented and the marvelous variety of their color tones is true to life.

The setting which Audubon gave to his subjects adds much to the attractiveness of the cuts. He knew his botany as well as his birds. Years of study in the forests, on the rivers, lakes, bayous and prairies gave him a knowledge of the habitats of his subjects quite necessary to their successful representation. His woodpeckers and nuthatches are superb. Their coloration is perfect and their poses true to nature. For brilliancy of plumage nothing exceeds the costume of the blue jay. The representation is charming and the position of the figures is wholly characteristic. The kingfisher also makes a very attractive plate, with the bird's habits set forth with the true artist's skill. An important feature of Audubon's portraits is the action he puts into them. His birds live.

* * *

Certain plates make stronger appeal than others. The bronze turkey, which appears also on the jacket, has been one of the most popular of all Audubon's paintings. There is a majesty about this denizen of the American woods which excites universal admiration; and its plumage in its coppery browns, bronzes and grays makes a truly magnificent picture. An occasional plate represents a bird now unknown. The dainty creature he names "cuvier's regulus" is not recognized by ornithologists today. In fact, no other authority has named it. This may be a species that has disappeared, or it may be that the artist attempted to reproduce from memory the plumage of a bird with which he had had but a fleeting glimpse.

It is impossible to overpraise the quality of Audubon's work, so attractively reproduced in this volume. A brief biography of the artist sets forth the main facts of his varied career. The suggestion advanced by several biographers that he was the Dauphin is definitely denied. The story of the first publishing of the plates is related in interesting detail. The index, both by original numbers and names, is very useful to the student. Each plate is accompanied by a brief description of the bird's habitat, range and characteristics.

All in all, it is a volume which for intrinsic merit in its field, undeniable charm, and important historical value appeals to all who have an eye for the marvelous beauties of bird life. Moreover, its appeal will reach far beyond the bird students. The collector of Americana will add this volume to his treasures.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

"Wild Turkey." From Audubon's "Birds of America"

Aid to Democracy

Proportional Representation — the Key to Democracy, by George H. Hallett Jr. Washington, D. C.: The National Home Library Foundation. 25 cents.

FOR TWO BITS, many a bewildered voter in New York City's last election would have been willing to chuck over the whole tangled business of proportional representation, being tried out there for the first time. Now, for two bits, he can find out what it is all about, and he will discover, if perchance he belongs to a minority party, that this system is in many respects his political salvation.

This useful pamphlet—for it is scarcely more than that in size—makes the whole process plain and entertaining. It will prove a boon to harassed newspapermen who are asked by their chief to define PR in a stick of type, and who find its calculus defiant and irreducible. More seriously, it contains enough leaven of ideas, so reduced to intelligible form in order that it may work in the popular consciousness, to tip over a dozen Tammanies in the cities of the United States.

PR can prove, in the hands of a democracy, lethal to boss rule. Not that a system of voting in itself is enough to checkmate machine politics; but already in many of the major cities reform movements are on the march in such strength that PR conceivably could administer the final blow.

Once understood, its case is irresistible. In one Tammany coup, for example, the "boys" brought in only 65 per cent of the vote; but the defects in the old voting arrangement gave the Tiger 64 aldermen—while the Republicans won only one, and other large numerical groups were denied any representation in that body. PR does away with straw candidacies, gerrymandering, suppression of the opposition, and a host of other tools of manipulation. At this time of totalitarian hey-day, with democracy on the defensive and laboring earnestly to stabilize itself, the people simply cannot afford to let a species of dictatorship flourish longer at the base of their freedom in the communities.

New York's widely publicized adoption of PR will give great impetus to civic groups everywhere. This readable booklet ought to furnish an arsenal of support. The bundle of fasces is carried nowadays with the lictor's axe bared; democracy can show a cutting edge, too.

S. R. D.

The Heart of Madame de Sévigné's Letters

Letters of Madame de Sévigné to Her Daughter and Her Friends. Selected, with an Introductory Essay, by Richard Aldington. New York: Dutton. Two vols. $5.

THAT Madame de Sévigné is the greatest of all letter-writers is an assumption unchallenged by anybody in France and dutifully expounded in the textbooks of French literature written by English and American professors. Hers is a reputation that has also received support from the best English judges, including that master of the art of letter-writing, Edward Fitzgerald who commends her "good sense, good feeling, humor, love of books and country life"—qualities, he says, which make her "certainly the Queen of letter-writers."

* * *

In the century after hers there was, however, another queen of the same realm who appraised her very differently, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu derided Madame de Sévigné's fashionable phrases, mean sentiments, vulgar prejudices, and endless repetitions: "sometimes the little tattle of a fine lady, sometimes that of an old nurse, always tittle-tattle." But, then, the eccentric Lady Mary was always a law unto herself, and was, besides, perhaps a little jealous of the greatest reputation in a realm of letters over which she wished to queen it herself. Horace Walpole, who knew Paris as well as Lady Mary knew Constantinople, and who was therefore a better judge of something so quintessentially French as Madame de Sévigné's letters, disagreed with Lady Mary on this as on many other points. But, then, Walpole too nourished his aspirations and had his literary jealousies.

Whatever may be thought of the "tittle-tattle" in the famous letters, the "fashionable phrases" and the "endless repetitions," one thing is certain and that is that a knowledge of the letters is necessary for an understanding of French society in the seventeenth century, just as a knowledge of that society is necessary for an understanding of the letters. So French are they that it is difficult to picture the reader with no knowledge of the French language who will be much attracted to them. They do not seem to require English translation or to go so well in English dress. There is, however, a real need for a selection from the vast correspondence, for not many people have the ten volumes of the definitive edition at hand and fewer still the leisure or desire to read all ten.

Mr. Aldington has made a careful selection of the most attractive letters, limiting himself for the most part to those addressed to the daughter whom Madame de Sévigné loved so devotedly. Separated as she was from that married daughter for much of the time, she used the epistolatory form as a means to convey political, social and literary "intelligence" (as news was then called). In so writing she was following a customary mode at a time when there were no daily newspapers and but few weekly courants and when to indite a letter was a serious matter, something of an art, and the letter was a vessel into which to pour not only small tittle-tattle but news of the happenings in the great world. The total amount of such letters that have survived is enormous; but Madame de Sévigné's are by so much the best that their fame has tended to obscure the rest.

* * *

In his introduction Mr. Aldington offers a deft sketch of the social and cultural development which changed the rough, coarse, ignorant and brutal France of Henry of Navarre into the refined and elegant society of le Roi Soleil. In this development the influence of great ladies of taste and decorum played a large part; and Madame de Séveigné is part of this milieu. Mr. Aldington gives also a lucid sketch of her family and environment and character. He, wisely, does not seek to "boost" (as he says) his subjects; he refuses to classify the lady among those authors whom everybody "must" read; she is, he thinks, to be numbered among those whom we may read if we will. A claim so moderate no one will seek to refute.

S. C. C.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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. . Strategy in the Balearics

The Islands

(Continued from Page 5)

and peasants forming separate worlds. Happily for both of them, the revolution in 1931 passed the islands by. What happened on the mainland was largely the affair of the mainland. The secular monarchy became overnight a republic, but there was no disorder in the Balearics.

* * *

The tourists, startled at first by the rumblings in Madrid, soon picked up heart when nothing more happened. In these smiling islands a political eruption seemed most unlikely. Only a tremendous upheaval in Spain would cause a ripple in the contented Balearics. New hotels were built, new villas constructed, there was a boom in real estate, liners started to call at Palma, the fall of the pound and the dollar diverted more and more tourists from Italy and France, the slump was hardly felt. Even throughout the protracted disintegration of Spain during the five years from 1931 to 1936, while the political situation there grew more and more ominous, with disorder mounting until violence had become part of everyday life, the only thing the Balearics contributed was a strike in Palma.

But the long threatened storm on the mainland broke in July, 1936, with the assassination by the Left of Calvo Sotelo in Madrid. The bare fact of the murder was announced in Majorca in staring headlines. The rest of the news was blotted out in black as if the very censorship had been seized with *"triestes presentimientos"* of the things to come. The sister islands of Majorca and Minorca found themselves to be at war, each with partisans in the other's territory. Next day there were no newspapers, no letters, no telegrams, no telephones. Rumors, almost borne on the wind, began to float in. The garrison in Palma had occupied the town. The troops from Inca had marched on the airdrome at Pollensa. Several people had been killed, it was said.

* * *

To Majorcans and visitors alike, this was in many cases their introduction to the Spanish civil war.

The local population became depressed. Tourists and foreign residents, at the orders of their consuls, embarked on battleships for their respective countries. The proprietress of a hotel was heard to remark to one of them apologetically, much as they say on the Riviera at a fall of snow, "We never had anything of this before. *Nada de eso.* No bombs. No troubles, Nothing."

One had come to the end of a sunny chapter in Majorcan history. The long enchanted spell which had kept the Balearics an idyllic, remote place was broken, and the lingering echoes of their Virgilian cadences silenced. A new page had been turned and the islands now find themselves a strategic "diagram" and a heavy preoccupation to diplomats who have never even seen them.

The Strategy

(Continued from Page 5)

quered Minorca. That was a move against the British, and the British Admiral Bying was afterward shot.

Nevertheless, the French possession of Minorca was easily countered by the British in 1756. They retired on Gibraltar, and instituted a blockade. Were history to repeat itself—though with different actors—there is no doubt that the British have a good reply. They would not, in all probability, directly oppose Italian or Spanish ships and submarines, but would calmly lock all the doors of the Mediterranean. This blockade of Italy—if it be permissible to accept the hypothesis—would be, in the long run, decisive. In the meantime, the British sea routes would have to be altered—which would be a costly inconvenience, but not of vital importance.

Now here is where France's case differs from that of England. The British could afford to wait, but the whole essence of the French position is that France might well be attacked by land were her communications cut, and were she thus deprived of the war material and men from Africa.

Counsels of prudence are heard in French political circles. It would seem that the Italians have not, in fact, made much naval use of Majorca, though their airplanes may very well have started from this island for raids on Valencia.

But what of Minorca, which is said to have suffered privations? To forestall its rumored possible occupation by General Franco's troops, shall France take possession, with permission of the Spanish Government, as a means of protecting communications? Such an eventuality would be ominous and it is not to be thought of until Italy has made its designs clear, and until France has exhausted every means of negotiation to maintain its avenues to Africa.

Water for Iron Horses

Approximately 600,000,000,000 gallons of water are required annually to quench the thirst of the "iron horse" and for other purposes in connection with American railroads. To spread this huge quantity of water over the ground to a depth of one foot, and let King Winter freeze it, would provide a skating rink nearly 54 miles square.

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This Wind-Swept Barrier Reef, a Section of the South's First Coastal National Park, Is Bordered on the Right by the Atlantic Ocean and on the Left by Pamlico Sound, Which Separates the Banks From the Mainland. Old Hatteras Lighthouse (Right), Abandoned Since a New Light Was Built Farther Back From the Shoreline, Is a Feature of the Park. The Trees at the Left Were Blown Into Fantastic Shapes by the Force of the Winds

On the Wind-Swept Carolina Banks

THERE IS A LONG ribbon of sand, wild and lonely, sweeping gracefully out to meet the boisterous Atlantic. The sea roars incessantly on the shoals of this barrier. Beyond a towering lighthouse, a coast guard patrol silently paces the beach. Trees of grotesque shapes, wrecked hulks of once-proud ships, and little fishing villages occasionally break the monotony of the scene. Wild fowl circle in air or toboggan into waters which, years ago, bore the first English colonists to the New World.

Such is the stage set on the North Carolina coast for the first national seashore park in the United States. For more than 200 miles, these outer banks stretch along the coast, with Cape Hatteras, famous in the annals of men who go down to the sea, their central point. Here on Hatteras Island and the adjacent strand, after 30 years' discussion, is to be the new federal park, embracing 85 miles of the great barrier reef reaching northward from Ocracoke Island.

* * *

With a nucleus of about 10,000 acres, the United States Parks Service recently assumed administration of the lands, which will be formally accepted when a total of not less than 100,000 acres have been donated for the park. The lands now in hand include Cape Hatteras State Park, possessions of the federal Biological Survey, and the national monument set apart at Kitty Hawk to honor the Wright brothers of airplane fame.

This ocean strand was the first outpost encountered by the early explorers from Spain, England and the Netherlands. Just inside the protecting curve of the banks, on Roanoke Island, the first English colonists established the "City of Raleigh," named in honor of Sir Walter. Here was held last summer a national celebration of the 350th anniversary of the "Lost Colony of the Roanoke" and in memory of Virginia Dare, the first child of English parentage born in America.

Excavations at Roanoke recently revealed many relics, such as Indian pottery, weapons and English tile, which tend to confirm the presence of the colonists on the site of what is now restored Fort Raleigh. These relics were taken from the bottom of a curbed well, revealed when high tides washed away the sand which had covered the spot probably for centuries. Historical data has confirmed the Roanoke Island settlements, in 1584 and 1587, but the fate of the colonists who built the first English community in America remains a mystery.

From a sand dune a few miles northeast of Roanoke, Orville and Wilbur Wright gave wings to man when they made their first successful flight in a heavier-than-air machine. These historical shrines, included within the proposed area of the national park, are but a short distance north from the state park at Cape Hatteras. This cape lies at the easternmost tip of the great sandy reef which separates the ocean and Pamlico Sound.

Here Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, often called the most famous on the Atlantic coast, casts its shadow on the sand. Built in 1868 and rated as the tallest in the coast guard service, this light has been abandoned because of encroachments of the sea and a new one built farther back. Every seven miles on this strand is a coast guard station, for just off shore lie the treacherous Diamond Shoals.

* * *

Hatteras is a creature of the Atlantic in its more turbulent moods. However, in scenic, recreational and historical values, the entire region is well suited for a seashore park. Little or nothing need be done to enhance its wild beauty. It is mostly a task of making it accessible. Only a mile or two across at the widest point, this strand is reached by boat over Pamlico Sound, 30 miles across from the state park, or by a venturesome automobile ride all the way down the banks, often through deep ruts in the sand that serve as roads.

Real roads are lacking. Sometimes great storms push the sea completely over parts of the reef, making road building a problem. At low tide, though, the broad expanse of hard, wet sand can be traveled easily by vehicles. Gently shelving beaches at many points make excellent surf bathing. Except during hard blows, the waters of the great sounds in the vicinity are calm and permit sailing in large or small craft.

On the North Carolina banks one has experiences that will be remembered. The people who live in the isolated fishing villages use an almost pure Elizabethan speech. Cautiously nipping clumps of grass on the sand banks and dunes, wild ponies may be seen—their progenitors left here by the Spanish invaders 200 years ago.

* * *

The flora and fauna bear witness to contact with restless nature. With startling tenacity, hardy live oak, youpon and other marine species of shrubs and trees bury their roots in the shifting sands, lift their crowns, and are bent into fantastic forms by the prevailing winds. Terns, gulls, loons, cormorants and, in the autumn and winter, vast flocks of migratory waterfowl zoom and dip in the air, glide into the water, or race over the sands. Swinging close by the cape and the northern banks, the Gulf Stream produces vast quantities of small fish that draw the battling dolphin, amberjack and tarpon from the blue deeps.

Success in anchoring the sand dunes of the Kitty Hawk section, to prevent erosion by wind and water, has led to an ambitious program on Hatteras. Sand fences are making their appearance, and tough grasses and hardy shrubs are being planted. Roaming ponies and other stock are being rounded up to prevent their further molesting the vegetation.

Hospitality in a Fijian Village

THE FIJIAN, once not the most friendly of South Sea Islanders, is today of kindly intent and hospitable. Strangers are welcome in every village for as long as they care to stay, and from the chief down everyone is in rivalry to do them honor.

In the little village of Kuku, 50 miles from Suva, the Fijian capital, we gather in the chief's high-domed house of thatch. The cool, half-open interior is divided into two apartments, both immaculately clean but entirely bare of adornment except for the numbers of native mats on the floor and the surprising collection of portraits of the British royal family on the walls. The Fijians, only people of all the South Seas voluntarily to accept foreign overlords, asked Britain to exercise such guardianship in Victoria's time, and they have had no reason to regret it.

There are, of course, no chairs and we sit cross-legged on the floor. The chief is a tall, straight, fine-looking fellow with a definite trace of Spanish blood, like many others in the Pacific islands. His wife is clearly more Polynesian than Melanesian, also no unusual thing in the Fiji Group.

* * *

Other villagers appear to greet the stranger with due solemnity, and occasionally a fuzzy-haired Fijian girl, less dignified, peers in, to smile broadly, open dark eyes in wonder and then to withdraw precipitately. For a long time it is necessary for the visitors to remain in their recumbent position while various rites of welcome are carried out. Then, since it is Sunday, the beating of a kind of primitive drum is carried on in strange and disturbing rhythm. It is very much like the tribal call of old, the pounding upon a long, hollow tree trunk with heavy clubs held in either hand and plied with all the nonchalance of the bass drummer of a Scottish pipe band.

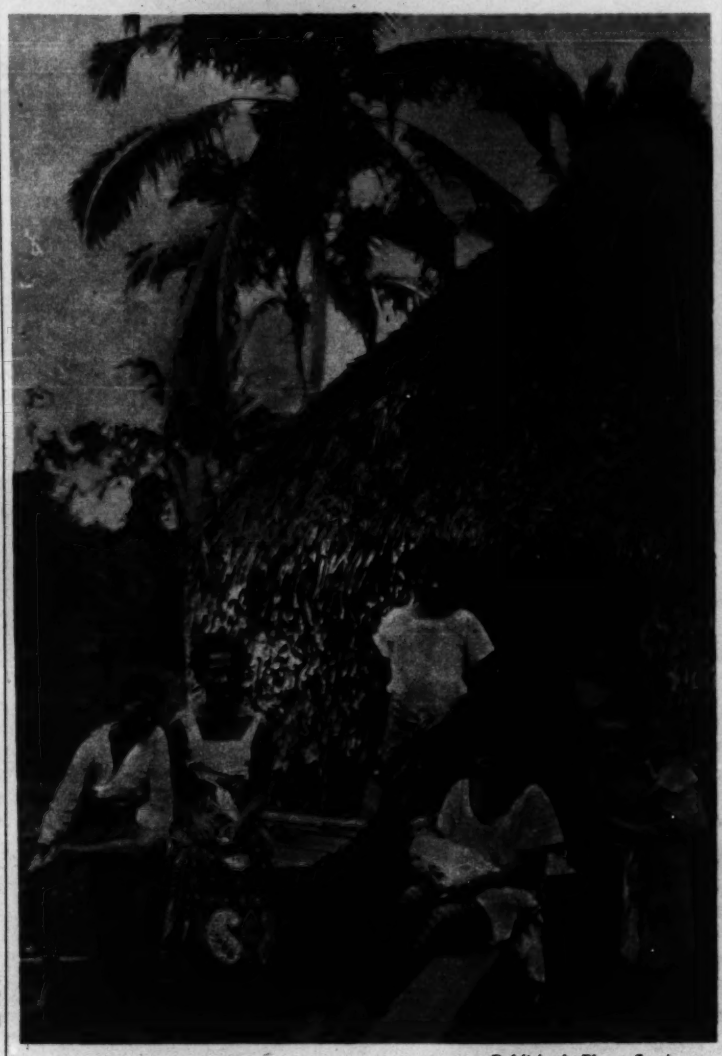
But this reminder of the customs of a long-past yesterday, that was somewhat less hospitable to the white man, is now only the call to church service, a call answered by practically everyone in the village, young and old. Very devout are the Fijian villagers, thanks largely to missionary efforts, better directed here than in some of the other South Sea groups.

Dressed in white jackets over blue lava-lavas, a sort of skirt hanging from waist to below the knees, yet always bare of foot, however ceremonious the occasion, this Fijian village congregation makes an effective appearance. Their enormous heads of hair, looking something like stupendous "pompadours," crown their stalwart bodies like a bearskin cap atop a Horse Guard at Whitehall. The girls, equally fuzzy of hair, are draped in compelling gowns of vivid green, yellow or crimson. The little children are far more interested in the white strangers than anything that has happened in the Fijian village in many a day.

* * *

The service much resembles those of Tahiti, being mostly "himinies," or congregational singing, in which all join with a resounding and highly enjoyed gusto, voices resonant, well-blended and capable of sustained endeavor. Then a surprisingly young native missionary preaches a short sermon on the life and activities of David. We return to the chief's house to find the principal meal of the day spread out upon the scrupulously clean floor, and a considerable feast it is, partly European out of deference to Caucasian tastes, partly viands in the island fashion. The women serve, partaking of nothing themselves until their lords are adequately regaled. And not before the quick tropical darkness has fallen are the ceremonies of hospitality of a Fijian village deemed properly complete.

M. T. G.



Publisher's Photo Service

FIJIAN FAMILY IN FRONT OF THEIR GRASS HOME

Predicting the Empire's Tides

IT IS A FEW YEARS short of a century since Bidston Observatory was founded at Liverpool, England. It was later removed to the Cheshire hill of Bidston, on the outskirts of Birkenhead. Its job is to predict the tides not only for the British Empire, but for many of the world's leading ports as well. Its complicated tide-predicting machines are among the wonders of nautical science. Possessing two of the 11 tide-predicting machines in the world, Bidston claims it predicts the tides for more than twice as many places as any other observatory.

The largest machine has 40 constituent parts, and to the layman it looks like a mass of revolving brass wheels, connected by chains to disks and indicators, in a large glass case, like the controls of some gigantic submarine. Tides, it will be recalled, reflect largely the motions of the sun and moon. The observatory gets the tidal records for a certain place and, splitting these into simple element tides with the same time and height at high water, uses each wheel to represent an element tide on the scale, the whole being summed up when the machine is set working automatically, and the tides can be read off for any future dates. Sometimes the observatory is called upon to find the tide in past centuries, as when the tides of the Wash in the thirteenth century was wanted by a London company in its attempt to recover King John's lost jewels.

For some Pacific ports, the tide prediction is very complicated, owing to varying water levels. At Penang, for instance, owing to the actions of the sun and moon, the water level has to be worked out for each hour of the day. The observatory predicts the tides for the whole of the Empire, with the exception of India, which has its own tidal observatory. This summer special tidal studies have been carried on in the Irish Sea from the research ship Zephyr.

..From Brussels to Washington

(Continued from Page 2)

dependence upon domestic rearmament. Obviously, the recession is the handwriting on the wall that a healthy recovery can come only with the enlargement of the market place for the exchange of goods and services divorced from rearmament. I merely hazard this reason for the opening of British-American trade negotiations.

* * *

All trade agreements are the result of bargaining. Clearly the British are not going to open up the wall to American primary producers without a quid pro quo. The quid pro quo is some mitigation to the Hawley-Smoot tariff schedules against British manufacturers. In the next six months the welkin is going to ring along the Atlantic seashore with protests against any such concessions. But there is no other price in the bargain. And, while individual producers may rail, the American public may rest assured that, under the new tariff adjustment procedure, Secretary Hull will bargain trade concessions *in the national interest*. This is the first time that tariffs have been so adjusted in the long history of tariff making since the Tariff of Abominations of 1828.

The difficulty might seem to be the unconditional most-favored-nation clause. The addition of this clause in a trade agreement in conformity with Mr. Hull's policy would mean that any reductions in the American tariff on items in which the British are interested must apply to all other countries. Can Britain possibly be interested in tariff reductions which will not benefit herself alone? Surely; for there is a long line of goods that the United States imports in which Britain faces little or no competition in the American market. Prof. P. W. Bidwell has compiled a list of about sixty such items. Thus a reduction in the tariff on these goods would come as a benefit to Great Britain alone, even though available to all comers.

* * *

I have not stressed the dollars and cents advantages of trade agreements based upon the unconditional most-favored clause. But they are considerable, though little is said about them. The feeling is that America loses business through the trade agreements policy. This is due to the agitation of particular producer groups. Secretary Hull has to combat a lot of propaganda from interested producers against his trade agreement policy. I saw in the New York Sun the other day a castigation of that policy for being responsible for increased wheat imports. This in spite of the patent fact that wheat has not figured in any one of his agreements.

* * *

Indubitably, the trade agreement policy has a dollar-and-cents value to the United States. Here is a table showing the manner in which American exports—to take the one aspect of trade that a nationalistic world is interested in—have developed under the trade agreement policy since 1935 in percentual increase to the middle of 1937:

	Per Cent
United States exports to countries with which trade agreements have been signed	57.8
United States exports to the rest of the world	45.6

The figures are their own defense of the Hull policy.

But Secretary Hull has an aspiration which cannot be expressed in dollars and cents. With the Latin poet he can say, "I seek higher things, a higher life." He wants to see the recreation of a world system. In the political sphere the ruins of a political system knitting the world together were laid bare at Brussels. Out of these ashes may arise another world system based upon the economic relations of man to man.

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SINCE PRINCIPIA is the home of boarding pupils during nine months of the year, every effort is made to maintain an atmosphere which is friendly, informal, and homelike. Photograph shows the comfortable lounge room of Noble Lodge, boys' dormitory of the Upper School.

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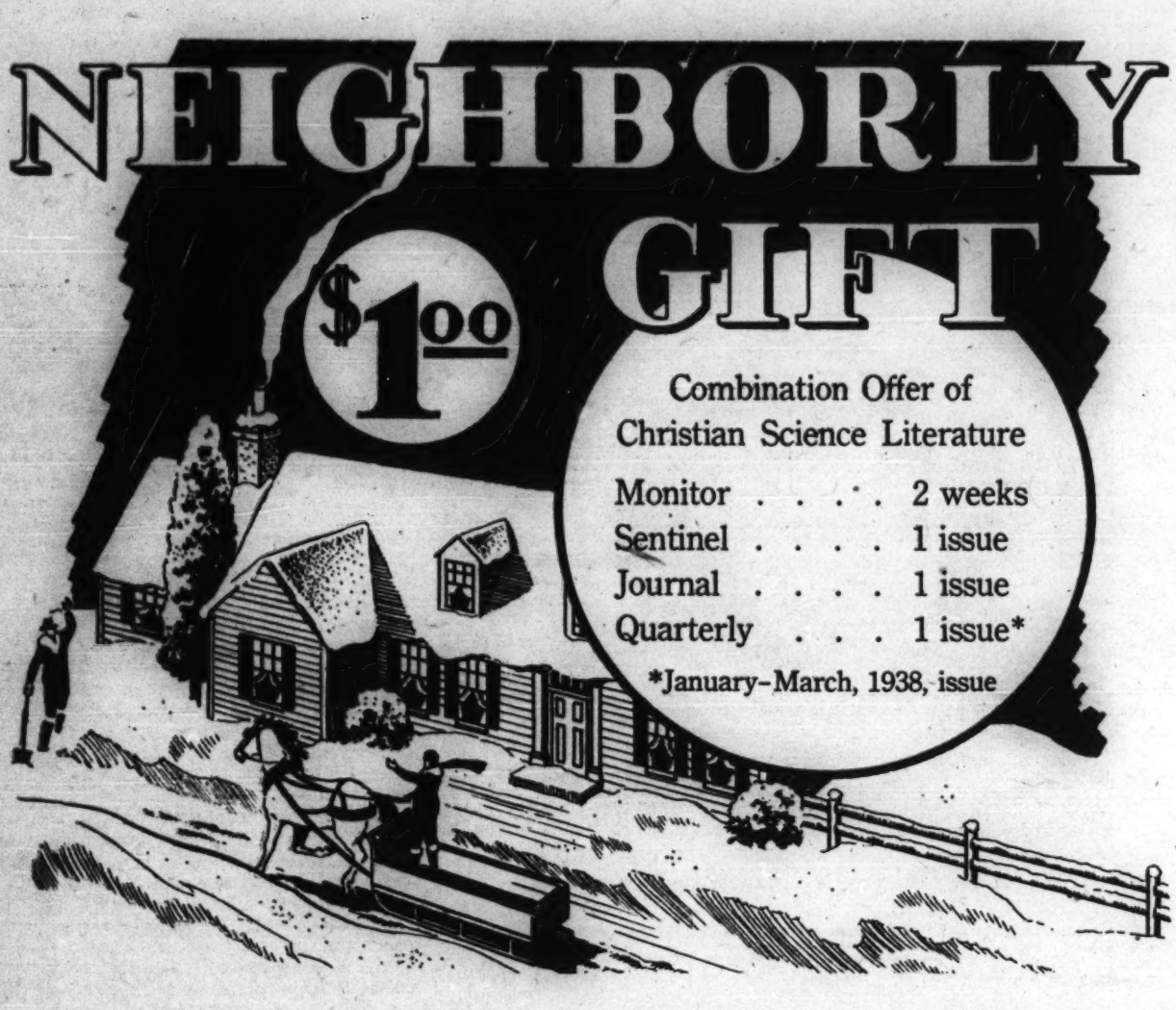
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*January-March, 1938, issue

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Letters

Standard Pitch . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In connection with the recent letter from R. E. Watrous concerning the quantitative relation between the musical pitch scale and sound wave frequency, I would like to call attention to a slight error in Mr. Watrous' figures, and remark an additional fact of importance in this matter.

The present American Standard Pitch is 440.000 vibrations per second for pitch A, as stated by Mr. Watrous, but pitch C is 523.251 v. p. s., rather than 517, as he stated. There have been various standards and practices in this matter, but recently a single standard for musical pitch has been confirmed by the American Standards Association, which includes the values given above.

The lack of a common standard in the past has caused much inefficiency and difficulty among musicians and musical instrument manufacturers. Without it in the future, the increased relations between musicians, engineers and acoustical scientists, especially those engaged in development of the coming electrical musical instruments, would be even more confused and difficult. Therefore, the adoption of definite standards at this time has provided an advantage of increasing benefit. Co-operative use of this standard by everyone concerned will be to the cumulative advantage of all.

ARTHUR F. VAN DYCK
New York.

Today's Contributors . .

With discussions well under way preliminary to an Anglo-American reciprocity treaty, the leading article this week by H. B. ELLISTON, financial editor of the Monitor, seems timely. Timely also, in a seasonal way, is BARBARA HEGGIE'S description, from first-hand experience, of skiing in the Dolomites. A success story is contributed by MARJORIE SHULER of the Monitor's New York editorial bureau.

The Balearic Islands, for so many years uncelebrated in the world's news, have taken on strategic importance in the current Mediterranean situation. Both the human and the political sides of the story are presented by RICHARD PEARSALL and SISLEY HUDDLESTON. Mr. Pearsall is an artist and author who was living on Majorca in August, 1936, when he became one of the refugees taken away by the British battleship, Repulse. He carried with him a newly completed painting, ripped from its frame and rolled up, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy last May. Mr. Huddleston is known to Monitor readers as one of the paper's European editorial correspondents, with headquarters in Paris.

The author of the article about research and experimentation with grasses, O. A. FITZGERALD, is connected with the University of Idaho. IRVING BAILEY, writer of the week's Magazine Editorial, lives in Hartford, Conn., ROBERT W. DESMOND is a member of the Magazine Section staff.

Telegraph Wisdom

Early in his career, Thomas A. Edison was employed in a lonely telegraph office in Canada. Mystified by the clicks that came from the instrument when messages were being dispatched, he took counsel with a Scotsman and was given this sage explanation:

"If you had a dog long enough to reach from Edinburgh to London, and if you pulled his tail in Edinburgh, he'd bark in London!"

UP THE RIVER AND DOWN AGAIN — Knopf-Pix

Bleacher Seats Are Erected on Flat Cars to Make a Mobile Grandstand, With an Engine at Each End of the Train. This Observation Train Is Pulled Up and Down the Hudson at the Time of the Poughkeepsie Regatta, and the Thames at New London, Conn., During the Yale-Harvard Crew Races. So Fans Get a Running View of the Race From Start to Finish

. . You Can't Surprise a Railroad Man

(Continued from Page 9)

get out where the white stuff was to be found in quantities. Then the New Haven ran a snow train out of New York in 1935, and since then more than 25,000 have gone out to play in the snow on the trains of that one line in three years. The road has made great preparations for this winter. Children who want to learn to ski also have special trains running out of New York for them.

What the snow train may have started, nobody can say. The appetite for going places is growing. The lines have added other special trains for bicyclists, for mini-camera fans, for folding-boat sailors, for hikers, and the first "Husking Bee Train" left Grand Central last October, carrying more than 2400 persons to Kent, Conn., where there were a competitive corn-husking bee, square dancing and other entertainment.

* * *

For many of the novelties of recent years and advances in travel comfort, thanks are due the Pullman Company, which makes a great number of the cars and operates a large proportion of them. Among the railroads themselves, leaders have included the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Lehigh Valley, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Michigan Central, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Illinois Central, Chicago & North Western, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Burlington, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Wabash, and many others.

* * *

In the handling of freight, the roads go to as great lengths to give satisfaction as they do in the passenger department. It is routine, but good service just the same, which brings into the great cities tank cars full of milk daily, in trains which take precedence over most others, trains of poultry and livestock, refrigerator cars containing fruits, meat and other foodstuffs. Equally important in the national economy, and sometimes dramatic, are the trainloads of automobiles, radios, refrigerators and other manufactured goods which roll along the tracks, and even including a 42-car train of dates sent out from New York some time ago!

Animals are carried every day. Not only cattle in the West, and the poultry mentioned, but many dogs — for whom special food sometimes is prepared—and valuable horses, including race horses. Circus animals are transported on the special circus trains, and in a routine fashion, just as theatrical scenery is transported in special cars, but without much more fuss than when the load consists of crates of spinach.

More problems are encountered in special shipments, such as loads of snow which are brought into areas where none has fallen for winter sports or indoor ski meets. And when the great floods of the last two or three springs arrived, it meant rerouting many trains, not only to handle regular passenger traffic, but to get coal, food and supplies into the affected areas, and to bring the refugees out. In all this work the railroads accomplished wonders.

* * *

Even greater difficulties arise when huge pieces of machinery or other materials of an "out size" have to be shipped. So a 5000-pound pump, which had to be rushed from Detroit to New York, was placed on a special car and attached to a fast passenger train, which whisked it east for delivery. A huge generator for Boulder Dam was carried across the country, over a circuitous route, to get it to its destination without banging it against bridges or scraping it through tunnels. Similarly, the enormous limestone columns, 75 to 100 feet long, which decorate the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh, were loaded on flat cars in Indiana and routed east in such a way as to avoid all sharp curves.

* * *

But perhaps the greatest puzzler, certainly one of the most publicized, was the transportation last year of the 200-inch telescopic disk for the Mount Wilson Observatory from Corning, New York, where it was cast, 3000 miles to Pasadena, California, where it is to be finished for mounting. It was called one of the most precious single shipments ever handled by the American railroads, and it was sent in its steel frame on a special car, over the New York Central to St. Louis, and thence by the Burlington and Santa Fe railroads to Pasadena, with complete success. But the entire journey had to be made at a speed never exceeding 25 miles an hour!

The railroads of the United States approach their tasks—whether in the freight or the passenger department—in this same willingness to find a new way to do a new thing. They do not say "It can't be done" or "We are now as perfect as it is possible for us to become." Instead, they are out looking, at all times, for the better way to do the thing that needs to be done.

It is only in the United States today that a person can travel 3000 miles with only one change of cars—and that in Chicago or St. Louis. It is in the United States that the longest ride in the world—with the possible exception of the Trans-Siberian Railway—may be enjoyed. Enjoyed? Well, considering what one hears of the Trans-Siberian road, that sentence can read, "It is in the United States that the longest ride in the world may be *enjoyed!*"

"This Girl's a WONDER!"

—say Monitor Readers

Straight from old New England comes Prudence with a magic dish. Four minutes and a square meal is steaming on your table—hale and hearty Lamb Stew, the kind you *wish* you could make in your own kitchen. Just the fine meat cuts and vegetables you'd select. And with meat prices so high—a splendid economy. Order Prudence from your grocer. Beware of cheap substitutes.

PRUDENCE LAMB STEW

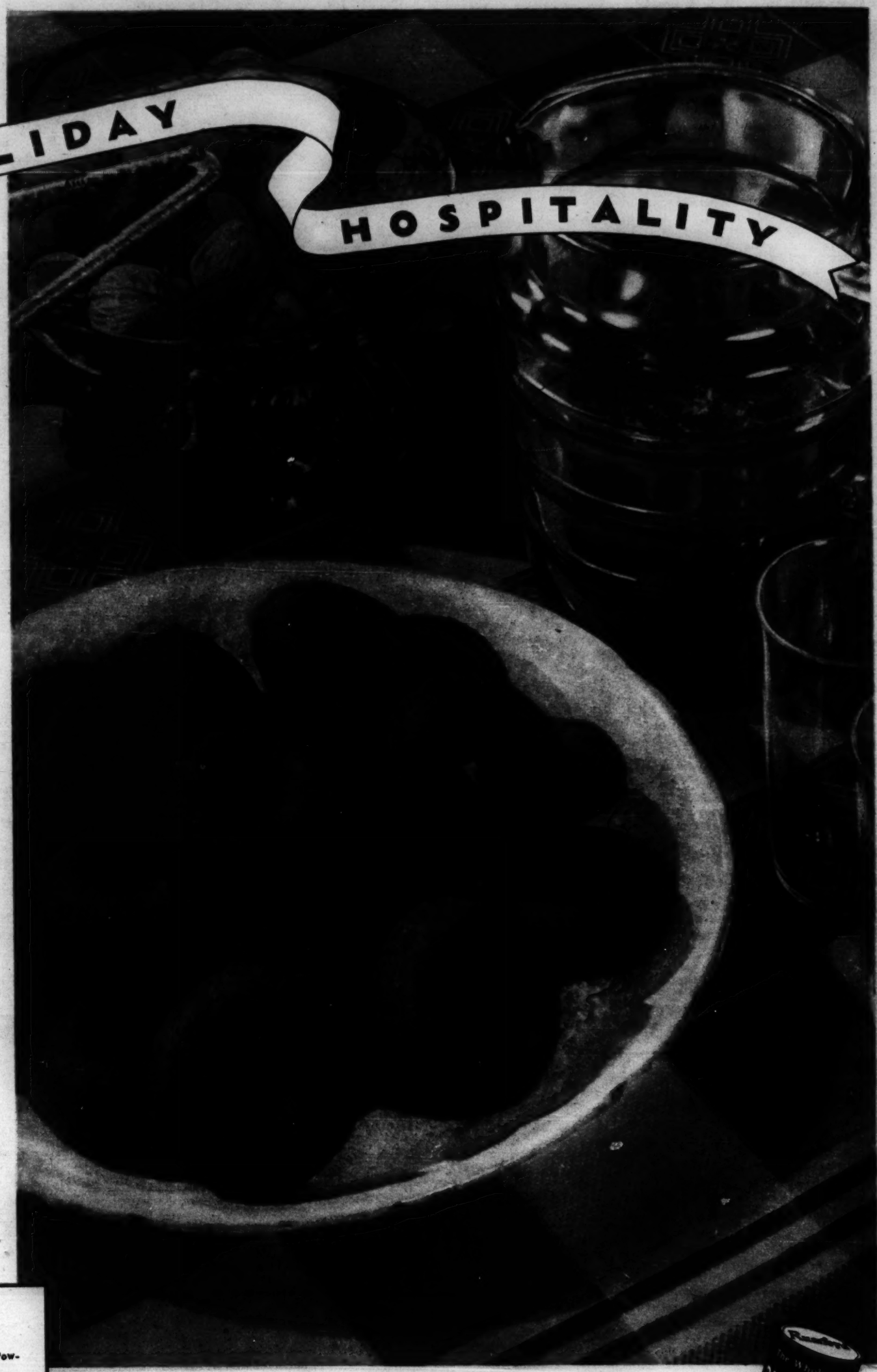
FROM AN OLD NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN. Try all the Prudence Home Quality Foods. Corned Beef Hash, Beef Stew, Beef Loaf with Gravy, Macaroni with Beef Sauce. Boston Food Products Co., Boston.

Prices on bedding and linens are at their lowest right now. It's a great time to size up your needs—and stock up your shelves!

But it takes more than low prices to make a *bargain!* You need long-wearing *quality*, too. That's why so many experienced housewives choose Pequot. Pequots are the sheets with *soft strength*—giving you extra comfort, and extra wear. Just *feel* the substantial soft strength of Pequots before you buy!

Pequot Mills, Salem, Massachusetts.

Steer your course straight to this shield-shaped Pequot Label at the White Sales. It assures you of your money's worth.



There's always a casual atmosphere about Doughnuts and Cider that makes for friendly informality. Crisp, fresh, homemade doughnuts are a wonderful help to holiday hospitality.

Doughnuts are sure to be lightly puffed up . . . delightful to look at, delicious to eat . . . just right to serve at informal mixed gatherings for fun and frolic—when made with Rumford, the pure all-phosphate Baking Powder. This thorough, uniform leavener assures success whether you cook the doughnuts right after mixing or not. Rumford's controlled double action allows you to put the dough away (well-covered of course) in the refrigerator to be fried later. This is because only two-thirds of Rumford's leavening acts in the cold dough. The final one-third acts in oven heat, or, in the case of doughnuts, in the hot cooking fat.

Rumford-raised doughnuts are specially good too because this pure all-phosphate leavener helps bring out to perfection the fine, natural flavors of all the good ingredients used.

Rumford can never leave any bitter taste.

The Plain Doughnut recipe may be varied by using different flavors. Use half a teaspoon of lemon extract with a teaspoon of grated lemon rind, or a teaspoon of vanilla, for a change from the more usual nutmeg, or nutmeg and cinnamon combination. Chocolate Doughnuts are quite a novelty. Just add a square of chocolate, melted, or a couple of tablespoons of cocoa to your Plain Doughnut recipe. If you use melted chocolate, add it to the egg and sugar mixture.

Instead of serving sweet cider you may like to serve one of the variations to be found in the set of cards offered below.

For a Free set of recipe cards of varied drinks, cheese cakes, crumb cakes, etc., send your name and address to

THE RUMFORD COMPANY,
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PLAIN DOUGHNUTS

2 eggs
2/3 cup sugar
2/3 to 1 cup milk
3 cups flour
3 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons melted shortening
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat the eggs well, and add the sugar gradually, beating after each addition. Stir in two-thirds of a cup of milk. Sift the dry ingredients together, stir in about half of them, add the melted shortening and the flavoring, and then add the other half of the dry ingredients, and a little more milk if that is necessary to give a moist, soft dough. Stir the dough until it is smooth. Turn out on a floured board, a little at a time, pat out about half an inch in thickness, and cut with a floured doughnut cutter. Fry in deep fat at 375-390 degrees, or when a cube of bread turns golden brown in sixty seconds.

RUMFORD *Baking Powder*

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